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## PROSPECTS FOR ARMY LEGISLATION.

It is impossible to say with any certainty what action Congress will take with reference to Army increase, and Army reorganization. The service has many warm friends in both Houses of the National Legislature, and members of the Military Committees of the two Houses express a desire to secure at least as much as is provided for by the Lamont Bill. In the Senate they have to contend against the Populistic hostility to a military establishment; in the House Speaker Reed, with his despotic determination in favor of ruthless economy, is the lion in the way. Even if two additional regiments can be obtained for the artillery, and a three-battalion organization for the infantry, it is feared that Congress will strike from the Lamont Bill the provision for an increase of 5,000 enlisted men. Some officers have urged that the bill of the Secretary of War should not be passed at all if it does not provide for an increase of the enlisted force.

This suggestion, coming from Army officers, does not seem to be a wise one. It is not well to urge it if it tends to defeat a bill otherwise excellent. The revised statutes prescribe the maximum number of enlisted men for each troop, battery, and command, however many there may be. If Congress refuses to appropriate for more than 25,000 men for the Army, we think they can be induced to repeal the present legislative restriction upon the number of men to be recruited. It was first introduced into an appropriation bill and was repeated in subsequent appropriation bills, until finally some Congressman decided that it would save trouble if the words "and hereafter" were added to the limitation of 25,000 men in the appropriation bill for that year. It was obviously not the intention in the beginning to set up a permanent bar to the enlistment of more than 25,000, and the present limitation does not, therefore, express the deliberate intention of Congress. The National Legislature has full control each year of the number of men to be enlisted, through its ability to limit the amount appropriated for their pay. If an emergency should arise requiring a larger force the President should have power to increase the number of men beyond those provided for by the annual appropriation, trusting to Congress to approve his action as soon as he could call them together for that purpose. If Congress should pass the Lamont bill, without providing for an increase of the enlisted force, it might be possible by a simple measure to secure the necessary increase at the second session, which convenes after the question as to the succession to the Presidency has been settled in November next.

A canvas made by the Editor of the Journal in person, among members of Congress, and others, at Washington during the past week, compels us to report that the outlook for legislation favorable to the Army is very unpromising. It seems to be the impression that the Navy, assisted by the engineers and ordnance officers of the Army with their batteries and implacements, are all that we need for public defence. The value of training and experience in those who are to man the batteries, and to command the troops, seems to be little understood. The wildest theories are afloat as to the possibilities of arbitration, and scientific defence in case arbitration should fail. We have heard men otherwise intelligent gravely arguing that it is quite possible to annihilate whole armies by some devilish contrivance of the chemist's laboratory. They cannot be made to understand that, however you fight, you must have fighting men for the work, and that they must be organized and trained. Nor do they realize that mere killing is but part of the science of war, and in itself leads to no result; that the object of the trained soldier is to accomplish his ends with the smallest possible sacrifice of life and property.

The truth is that we are fast tending in this country to the Chinese ideas of war. Like the Chinese, we are placing our dependence upon the beating of tom toms and the issue of paralyzing proclamations. Valiant Congressmen, shouting defiance to the world, are supposed to be the only type of military men this country has any use for. As a naval officer said to us, sooner or later some one will call our bluff and we shall turn up empty hands. We regret to make so unpromising a report, but we must be truthful, and it is best that the Army should understand the situation with which it has to deal.

## Some Army Expressions of Opinion.

We select the following from numerous letters received in response to our editorial of Feb. 22, entitled "How to Secure Army Increase":

"The officers of the 7th U. S. Inf. on duty at Fort Logan, Colo., have read with pleasure the article in your paper of the 22d headed 'How to Secure Army Increase.' I think I can safely say all appreciate the stand you take on the subjects of increase and reorganization. Your article has certainly stimulated action by the 7th Inf. Officers on duty with the regiment have expressed to the proper authorities unanimously a preference for the bill proposed by the Secretary of War and approved by the General Commanding. In their opinion it is the most feasible measure for reorganization of the Army which has been submitted to Congress and certainly in the best interests of the service."

"I want to thank you for the kind sentiments conveyed by your editorial in the 'Journal' of Feb. 22 and to assure you that, in my opinion, it is most heartily appreciated by more than 90 per cent. of the officers of the artillery. If you can do anything to promote the interests of the artillery (as you seem to think you can) you will add another to the many obligations we are already under to you. The artillery, I feel certain, is practically a unit in favor of Mr. Lamont's bill, notwithstanding the opposition of a very few chronic objectors who, if permitted, will always obstruct any legislation which does not inure to their immediate and substantial advantage, regardless of all other considerations. That their spite-

ful efforts should have the least effect in the face of the earnest recommendations of the Secretary of War and General of the Army is most astonishing. The 'ninety and nine' favorable to and longing for the speedy enactment of any measure looking to the increase and improvement of the artillery are not heard from at all and their attitude is misjudged because of the actions of the officious and selfish. The needs of the country and the demands for the increase of the artillery to meet them are well known to every one. The Secretary's bill may not fill the full measure of our needs, but it is the best we can hope for at present, so let us accept it and be thankful. I send to-day, through the Adjutant General of the Army, a petition addressed to Congress praying for its favorable action on the Lamont bill. It is signed by all the artillery officers of this department. Similar petitions have no doubt been forwarded from other artillery posts. These facts will, I trust, assure and encourage you in any efforts you may find it agreeable to make in behalf of the artillery. You may confidently rely on the cordial support of all (save possibly 5 per cent.) of its officers."

"I think your excellent and exceedingly sensible article on Army increase in your issue of Feb. 22 is appreciated by most of the infantry and artillery officers. As you have always taken the correct and sensible course in Army matters, and as all must feel that your paper is the most powerful organ we have, will you allow me to suggest that you take action in this matter as you did in the repeal of the ten-year limit of enlistments bill. Get up a petition in favor of the Lamont bill, circulate it among the infantry and artillery officers and use it as you think best in our behalf. I don't see how any officer of either corps who is possessed of ordinary good sense could refuse to sign such a paper or could fail to see the advantage to all of the Lamont bill. Of course such action would involve some trouble and expense on your part, but you have made outlays of that nature before, and, we feel, are ready to do so again when you think it may produce some good. The officers of this post join with me in this letter to you and trust you will consider the matter and act on it if you think it advisable to do so."

"I wish to subscribe to your paper for the coming year. I regret that you felt called upon, even in self-defense, to expose an artillery officer's virulence, as it must reflect on the dignity of the entire corps. Remember, next time, that the chronic whinings of our handful of growlers are never regarded seriously by the rest. I am particularly glad to subscribe at a time when your straightforward position on Army legislation is so stupidly and childishly attacked by one of my corps. Your recognition of the small number of the professional growlers among us is gratifying, in the face of the insulting letter which you quote."

"The 'Army and Navy Journal' warns officers to 'get together' and agree upon what is wanted in the way of military legislation. The chairman of the Senate Military Committee is quoted as saying that the diversity of views of officers is one of the main obstructions to Congressional action on the various measures proposed for putting the service on a better footing as to size and organization. It is known that other members of Congress have voiced the same opinion."

"Now, if I may be permitted to dissent from views of a so authoritative stamp, I desire to say that in my belief we are 'together' so far as principles and essentials are concerned—our divergencies are personal and immaterial. I do not believe that five per cent. of officers of the Army will fail to agree with the substance of a general contention that may be stated somewhat as follows:

"First.—The present single battalion infantry organization is antiquated and totally unsuited to modern requirements, and that to give the service any chance of keeping up with the military procession we should have our regiments reorganized with three battalions each."

"Second.—The artillery service is totally inadequate in numbers for its duty of sea-coast defense, a duty which, owing to changes in ordnance and engineering construction, make the artillery, more and more, every year, a technical branch of the service requiring special training. The day is past when any infantry regiment can be metamorphosed into an artillery regiment overnight by issuance of a general order and red stripes."

"Now, I claim that everything beyond these two general propositions is at the present time of secondary importance. The question of relative promotion is one in which individual claims must yield to the general good, and possibly to expediency, and all questions relating thereto must, or should, be determined by the Military Committees in framing any bill, and thereafter no member of Congress should permit the solicitations or representations of his personal friends to stand in the way of prompt action on such bills as the committees may report."

"Personally, I have some very positive ideas on some of these details, as affecting my individual status. I am now No. 87 on the lineal list of 1st Lieutenants of infantry. Of the 86 men who now rank me I once ranked, as 2d Lieutenant, 56, who went over my head by the accidents of regimental promotion. Some of those who now are ahead of me on this list argue that when we all accepted our commissions originally we also accepted the prevailing laws governing promotion, and that we have no cause of complaint at the result, having taken our chances and lost. That is all true, and I have nothing to say as to 17 Captains of infantry to whom I was senior as 2d Lieutenant, but if Congress passes new legislation creating new offices, non-existent when any of us entered the service, then, as a matter of equity, I claim that I should get my Captaincy ahead of those 56 men above mentioned. My case is not the worst one, but among the worst of the accidents of infantry promotion, but I will pledge myself not to lift a finger to modify or amend any detail of any reorganization bill that Congress may report as just and expedient. I do not pretend to pass upon the question of corps versus regimental organization for the artillery, but it seems to me that if Congress is willing to grant the two additional regiments recommended by the War Department the increase and resultant promotion, especially in the grade of 1st Lieutenant, will very nearly satisfy the officers of that branch of the service, and put in the new life and hope of a future so much needed."

"In the War Department bill the cavalry is let alone; as a matter of equity, I think that if the infantry is reorganized that a proportion of the new vacancies should be given to the cavalry to compensate for the promotion they lost in absorbing infantry officers after the sweeping reduction of 1869. That would hurt me personally, but this discussion is on the basis of what I believe to be equity and not personal advantage."

"The Military Committees are amply able to decide these questions both for the good of the service and with approximate justice. We are 'together,' I repeat, in essentials, and no power this side of the Omnipotent can get all to agree on details. If Congress will pass laws covering the essentials we can all afford to 'saw wood and say nothing.'"

"L. D. GREENE, 1st Lieut. 7th Inf."

"The appeal to the line officers of the Army to 'unite on some one bill' is about as useless as to appeal to the winds of heaven. They will never do it. The exhibition of selfishness, crankiness, petulance and visionary ideas on the part of individuals in the past twenty-five years shows this. It seems to me that the thing to do is to abolish the town meeting, to have the Secretary of War and the Commander-in-Chief reassume command of the Army, they to state to the Congress the needs of the Army (needed for the good of the United States), with perhaps a few courts martial to clear the air and restore discipline."

OFFICER."

We should be quite willing to incur the trouble and expense, whatever they might be, to circulate throughout the Army a petition in favor of the Lamont bill, as suggested by one of our correspondents. In this case, however, such action does not seem to be required, and it would involve an unnecessary loss of time. From Madison Barracks we receive a copy of a petition sent by the officers of the 9th Regt. of Infantry, through military channels, to the chairmen of the Military Committees in the Senate and House of Representatives; also copy of a letter sent to the Adjutants of all the infantry and artillery regiments. This petition is sent to us on behalf of the officers of the 9th by Maj. E. P. Ewers, Capt. J. M. Lee and Capt. Morris C. Foote, and is as follows:

"Madison Barracks, N. Y., March 5, 1896.

"To the Chairmen Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives and United States Senate, Washington, D. C., through military channels:

"Sirs: The undersigned officers of the 9th Regt. of Infantry, U. S. Army, believing that the plan for the reorganization of the Army proposed by the Honorable Secretary of War will greatly promote the efficiency of the military establishment, do respectfully petition your committee to direct their efforts towards securing the enactment into law of this plan of reorganization."

The letter sent to other regiments is as follows:

"Following the suggestions of the officers of the 7th Inf., the officers of the 9th Inf. have united in commenting what is known as the Lamont bill as being the one most likely to meet the varying views of those of us who have been for years trying to secure a proper organization for the infantry and artillery. For the sake of unanimity we earnestly ask that the officers of your regiment take this same action, that is, that taken by the 7th Regt. of Infantry, U. S. Army."

We advise officers to unite in the petition given above and forward copies of it through the customary military channels. If this accomplishes no other purpose, it will at least serve to show that the Army "tailors from Tooley street" who favor Congress with their opinions represent no one but themselves. We understand full well, what is not so apparent to Congressmen, that the great mass of our Army are disposed to co-operate with the authorities at Washington in securing so much as Congress is willing to give. There has never been a time within our experience when the Army had a body of officers so well entitled to confidence and respect as now. The service is full of intelligent, energetic, ambitious young men who require only the opportunity to demonstrate to the country that they have not suffered the canker of peace to destroy their efficiency. The future of the Army is in their hands, and we have high hopes and great expectations of that future, however discouraging the immediate prospect may appear. The country has need of every man of them, for the days of patriotic devotion are not over. Let Congress listen to their just demands, for they are worthy of its fullest confidence."

The Navy Department is taking steps to provide ammunition for the 13-inch guns for the Indiana and the battleships Oregon and Massachusetts, when they are placed in commission. During the inspection of the Indiana by the Board of Inspection and Survey a considerable amount of her 13-inch ammunition was expended in firings, and now only about 40,000 or 50,000 pounds remain in her magazines. Samples of 13-inch powder are now on their way to the Indian Head Proving Grounds from the California Powder Works. Should these give the required velocity of about 2,100 feet per second and less than 15 tons pressure the powder they represent will be accepted by the Government. The Ordnance Bureau desiring to obtain a large amount of the caliber powder, has written to the California Powder Works and the Dupont Powder Works asking for an estimate from them as to what they will charge the Government for supplying it with smokeless powder manufactured from the formula which the Government originated at its powder station at Newport. This formula is for the Navy "K" smokeless powder, samples of which were tested at the Proving Grounds some weeks ago and gave admirable results. The amount of powder each firm will be asked to manufacture if their proposals are satisfactory is 10,000 lb. This will be tested at the Proving Grounds and if satisfactory results are obtained orders for large amounts will be placed. There has been received at the Navy Department from Lafayette, Ind., a beautiful solid silver loving cup for the United States battleship Indiana. The cup is inscribed as follows: "Presented to the U. S. S. Indiana by the General Lafayette Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Lafayette, Indiana." Capt. Robley D. Evans, commanding the battleship, was at the Navy Department when the cup came to hand, and was much pleased with the ladies' tribute. He left his ship on at Newport News and came to Washington on Tuesday by order of Secretary Herbert, to consult with the naval officers respecting the changes in the ship recommended by the Inspection Board last week. No naval vessel has ever had such a thorough trial as that given to the Indiana, and the result is very gratifying to the Department, as well as to her builders.



The U. S. S. Monongahela, which has been undergoing repairs at the Norfolk Navy Yard, left there on Feb. 28 for Annapolis, where she now is.

The Quartermaster General's Department has practically completed the revision of the clothing regulations, and it is expected, will lay the volume before the Equipment Board at an early date for its action. There are good reasons to believe that, before the revision is finally promulgated, Maj. Gen. Miles will suggest a number of changes in the uniform of the Army.

Casualties have been unusually large in the Army this year. Since the register for 1895 was issued there have been twenty-five deaths among officers on the retired list and seven among officers in active service. It is stated that this beats the record in the Army. As a result of the number of casualties the authorities have been able to accommodate practically all of the enlisted men who passed their examinations for commissions last fall.

Dr. Crothers states that of fifty-eight cases treated by him for inebriety, twenty-six were Keeley "graduates" and eleven others had been treated by some form of "gold cure." It is well, in view of such testimony as this, to bear in mind the fact that powerful drugs should never be administered except upon the advice of a competent physician after an individual diagnosis. To make their use compulsory is an outrage, and we are glad to learn that the report that this has been done in at least one Soldiers' Home is incorrect.

The issue of the Krag-Jorgensen carbine to the Army will commence on March 10 next. It has been determined to equip ten companies per week. The first distribution of the new arm will be made to the regiments stationed in Arizona, New Mexico and Texas, as the target practice season commences earlier in this section than in the North. It is expected that the entire cavalry will be supplied with the new arm before the season generally commences.

Capt. E. Rice, 5th Inf., who has charge of the Exchange at McPherson Barracks, has inaugurated an innovation which meets with warm praise at the War Department. He has obtained from Atlanta a number of bicycles, which he has at the Exchange, and which he rents out to soldiers on duty at the Post at 10 cents an hour. The bicycle feature of the Exchange is well patronized and affords good exercise for the officers and men. In Atlanta it costs 25 cents an hour to hire a bicycle. The War Department would like to see the other exchanges throughout the country supplied with bicycles on the same plan, though, of course, they could not give any general directions to this effect.

Russia and Japan are still playing with fire, and the Korean question is the fuel. According to recent advices received at the Navy Department, Russia has increased her guard at her legation in Seoul by 200 additional men. The cause of this increase is not apparent to administration officials here. There is no rioting in Korea's capital, according to the latest advices from that place. Notwithstanding this fact, however, the Korean King is still at the Russian Legation. The Japanese are naturally very much excited by his action in remaining under the protection of the Russian flag. They are negotiating with Russia to secure a settlement of the entire Korean question. There seems to be an impression that a conflict may result in consequence of the recent act of the Korean King in disbanding his Ministry, killing two of its members and fleeing to the Russian Legation.

Gen. Miles has again had under consideration during this week the question of changes of stations. It can be definitely stated that as a result of his consideration of the matter no transfers will take place before June, and then it is thought a few will be made. In July others will occur. The state of the transportation fund will not admit of any extensive movements during the present fiscal year, it being only about \$50,000. It is also Gen. Miles' intention, it is understood, to have practice marches of a more extensive character than has heretofore been the case. If possible, he is determined to concentrate the troops of several posts within short distances of each other and engage them in maneuvers. He has always been in favor of such a programme, believing that it would be highly beneficial to the Army. Unfortunately, nothing of this kind has been done in recent years.

Mr. A. F. Hills, chairman of the Thames Ironwork and Shipbuilding Co., in a letter to the London "Times" says: "Soon after the 'Spencer' programme had left the Thames hungry and desolate a Japanese commission, which for three years had been making official inquiry into the shipbuilding resources of Germany, France, America, and the United Kingdom, reported to its government that the firm with the best record for the building of vessels of war, the firm most to be recommended for the building of the proposed Japanese ironclads, was the Thames Ironworks and Shipbuilding Company, Limited, Blackwall. And in accordance with this recommendation, and in spite of the clamor of cheapness, the Japanese government intrusted the building of their first new ironclad, 13,000 tons displacement, to my firm."

Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, U. S. A., and Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring had a tilt March 3 before Mayor Strong of New York City on the bill prohibiting the dumping of snow or refuse from the Battery seawall. Gardiner, who appeared in opposition to the bill, said it was nothing but a seizure of the Battery Park by the street cleaning commissioner. "They go to the Battery because they don't choose to find other places," "That is not a fair statement," Col. Waring said. "I have lived in New York long enough to know what I am saying," Col. Gardiner said warmly. "It is not a fair statement. It imputes wrong-doing on my part," Col. Waring insisted. "I am a New Yorker," Col. Gardiner responded. "So am I a New Yorker," promptly retorted Col. Waring, "and I am a voter here, too." "I am glad to hear that," Col. Gardiner remarked. "I thought you voted in Newport." Then the Mayor took the papers and reserved decision.

The "United Service Gazette" says: "Where, it is wondered, are hatched the astounding statements from time to time given as 'news.' Much amusement has been caused by one of the latest, which is that the committee of one of the oldest service clubs in London, of which the German Emperor is a member, have called on him to resign." Perhaps the story results from a misunderstanding, and that what was asked of the grandson of the Queen was simply that he should be resigned, which, to a man of his impetuous disposition, is good advice at all times. Our contemporary also notices a story to the effect that all the influence of the new Commander-in-Chief has been needed to stop wholesale resignation of the officers in our English regiments of which the Ger-

man Emperor is Honorary Colonel. These officers are assumed to be asking: "Suppose hostilities break out with Germany, and suppose we meet the German Emperor on the battlefield, shall we be court martialed under the Articles of War if we shoot him, i. e., shoot our commanding officer? Or shall we be treated as traitors if we obey his orders as our commanding officer, and turn our swords against our English comrades?"

The "Engineer" says: "Can it be doubted for a moment that the expenditure of £20,000,000 would at once give employment in a dozen industrial centers where it is much needed? Would it be nothing to Liverpool, for example, that a couple of first-class battleships should be built on the Mersey within the next two years? Who can doubt the value of contracts to the amount of a couple of millions to the district of the Tyne? It may be argued that the men might be better employed. That is disputable; but without dwelling on that circumstance, we may face the fact that they are not employed. The 'better' work is not to be had. We take things as they are, not as they might be, and we say that it is impossible to consider the life and activity with which the construction of warships would endow our great shipbuilding centers without a feeling of satisfaction, and the conviction that while we were doing all that lay in our power to prevent war, we were also promoting peace and prosperity among our own working classes, surely one of the highest aims that a government can have."

In accordance with directions of the Secretary of the Navy, steam was recently made on all of the old monitors and nine of them have been found to be in serviceable condition. The boilers are in good shape and the ships can very well steam about any harbor in which they may be placed. Engineer-in-Chief Melville has made a report to the Secretary on the subject, as has Chief Naval Constructor Hichborn as to the condition of the hulls of these vessels. The Chief Naval Constructor states that the hulls of all of them are in a state of good preservation. Nothing whatever has been done by the Department looking to supplying the monitors with modern guns. The proposition has been advanced by the Ordnance Department to replace the 15-inch Dahlgren guns with which they are now armed with modern 8-inch high powered rifles. The proposition has not received support from the authorities and unless they agree to it and a special appropriation is made by Congress the matter will have to rest.

The parsimony of republics in their dealings with faithful servants is illustrated by what Prof. Sloane tells us in the March "Century" of the dealings of Napoleon with his marshals and Ambassadors: "Berthier had 1,000,000; Ney, Davout, Soult, and Bessieres, 600,000 each; Massena, Augereau, Bernadotte, Mortier, and Victor, 400,000 apiece; and the rest 200,000. But even this was nothing to what some of them secured later by holding several offices at once. At one time Berthier had a yearly income of 1,355,000 francs; Davout, 910,000; Ney, of 728,000; Massena, of 683,000. The ministers were able to secure salaries averaging about 200,000 francs, and ambassadors had incomes corresponding to their dignity. Caulaincourt, the ablest of them all, had 800,000 francs at St. Petersburg wherewith to support the imperial state of France."

Notwithstanding a recommendation to the contrary, Asst. Sec. McAdoo has determined to continue the paint boards at the New York Navy Yard and Mare Island Navy Yard and to establish such a board at Norfolk. This is the result of several years' test of the system, which was inaugurated by the Assistant Secretary. The paint board at New York makes an examination of the bottoms of all ships entering dock there. It found that several men-of-war valued at nearly five millions of dollars had been badly injured as a result of the painting of their bottom at the Norfolk Navy Yard some time ago. The steel hulls of the ship were corroded and pitted by the character of the paints used. Comdr. Sperry, who is also on the paint board at New York, has had a conference with Mr. McAdoo while he has been here regarding the adoption of a more uniform system of painting the bottoms of ships, and it is understood that the Assistant Secretary will shortly issue additional regulations on the subject.

The Paymaster's clerks, U. S. A., have addressed a petition to the Paymaster General, asking for increased pay in view of their increased responsibilities and the fact that they are no longer allowed mileage. They say: "We would therefore respectfully ask that the pay be increased as follows: For each five years' service there be allowed an increase of ten per cent. per annum, until the annual pay reaches \$1,800; that the service pay shall commence from the date of the passage of the law, and that no claim will be considered or allowed for pay prior to the approval of the law, except for continuous service only." Gen. Stanton has forwarded the petition with a strong indorsement in which he says: "I cannot too strongly recommend this application." It also receives the approval of Inspector General Breckinridge, Paymaster Gen. Wm. Smith, Col. and A. P. M. Gen. Geo. E. Glenn, Col. and D. P. M. Gen. W. R. Gilson, and Chas. H. Whipple, W. F. Tucker and D. R. Larned, Majors Pay Department, U. S. A. The petition is a reasonable one and should be granted.

Many officers of the Army have on the files of the War Department requests that they be allowed to visit Cuba, with a view to reporting upon the methods of warfare pursued there. It may be stated positively that none of these applications will be granted, much as the Department would like to have information concerning the condition of the Spanish troops, their discipline, their methods of fighting, and the manner in which the insurgents are conducting their resistance, and, above all, such a report as to the actual condition of affairs in the Island, as would be obtained by an Army officer. But Spain is not likely to favor the visit of our officers to Cuba and the War Department is not disposed to make a request that will be refused. It is thought, too, that the Spaniards would be apprehensive that our officers were collecting information for the use of the rebels, knowing the sympathy that exists in this country for the Cuban cause. Notwithstanding this decision, however, applications continue to come in at the Department and just as regularly as they are received are they filed away.

In an article on Sec. Lamont's bill "Harper's Weekly" says: "The cavalry of the United States army has been its most effective and its best organized branch. The infantry is still organized as it was in 1821. All other modern armies have adopted the three-battalion organization, and, in some States at least the militia is thus divided. But the United States regular infantry continues to stumble along with an obsolete formation, although it is expected to be the heart and brain of any

volunteer force that may be raised for future emergencies. The arm of the service that most needs extension and reorganization is the artillery. The whole force now available for manning our coast defenses is five regiments, numbering 4,025 men. The Secretary proposes to add two regiments of about 500 men each, making the artillery force 5,075. Out of this force must be taken fourteen light batteries for field service, so that there would be seventy batteries for coast defense. The artillery has now become the most important branch of the Army, in view of the fact that it must be depended on for furnishing the first line of defense on land in the case of a foreign war. The Secretary's bill provides a force of about 4,000 men for manning and caring for the new works. These men will necessarily become expert gunners, and will be the teachers of the volunteers, who will be called in to man the defensive works now contemplated, and the full manning of which will require 29,000 enlisted men. The measure would provide only 30,000 soldiers, and if Congress is not bent on maintaining the present obsolete and ridiculous organization it will enact the bill into a law."

Harper's Weekly for March 4 has an excellent illustration by Zogbaum of "Fire Quarters in Action." In his article accompanying the illustration Mr. Zogbaum says: "It is hard to realize the significance of the terse, official term; but it is part of the trade of the man-of-war's man to learn to subdue a fire while continuing to 'fight his guns'—with reduced crews, to be sure, and at a disadvantage, unless the enemy be in the same predicament. No one that knows him as I do will doubt for a moment that if the time comes he will meet fire or the enemy, or both together, with brave heart and cool head, and fight to the very bitter end."

The Army Appropriation Bill for the next fiscal year, which has passed both the Senate and the House, with considerably less debate and friction than is usual, contains some innovations, which are likewise improvements, and cannot fail to add to the efficiency of the service. Several of the Chiefs of Bureaus submitted changes affecting their own departments, and Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, the Inspector General of the Army, submitted several, which were incorporated into the bill. Among these were: 1. A provision for furnishing "ammunition for burial parties at the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers," in order that when death overtakes the old heroes who did so much for their country in its time of need, they may be laid to rest with the honors of war. 2. A provision for the firing of morning and evening guns at the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers—another just tribute to the merits and sacrifices of the old veterans. Several of Gen. Breckinridge's recommendations were adopted by the committee, such as a much-needed provision that advance mileage may be paid for distances exceeding 2,000 miles, but this one was struck out in the House on a point of order made by Congressman Steele, an ex-Army officer.

The advisability of more freely distributing the contents of reports made by Inspector Generals is impressing itself upon War Department officials. Under the regulations now in force, it is optional with his commander or the Commanding General to make known to the officer complimented or criticized any statements made in relation to him by the Inspector General, under whose inspection he has been. Frequently the reports are held up for some reason or other and fail to reach the officer who is commented upon. The new regulations provide that whenever there is any commendation in an inspection report, an extract "may" be sent by the Commanding General to the officer complimented; and again, "copies of extracts from an inspection report commending the character or efficiency of an officer may be furnished by the Commander through whom the report is submitted." It has been suggested at the War Department that the wise course to pursue would be to make it compulsory upon the officers forwarding the report to furnish the officers commented upon with a statement of any extracts contained in the inspection reports referring to their subordinates. Besides the provisions above quoted, the Inspector General is directed to lay before the Secretary of War extracts of all inspection reports containing specially favorable or unfavorable mention of any officers. Extracts respecting regimental officers will be sent through the Adjutant General of the Army, and those respecting officers of the Staff Corps or Departments through the Chiefs of Bureaus. In accordance with the regulations, it is understood that Brig. Gen. Breckinridge has laid before the Secretary the complimentary statement made by Maj. Sanger, Inspector General, contained in his inspection of the 5th Inf., at McPherson Barracks. In this statement Maj. Sanger set forth that many of the officers of the regiment were fast approaching retirement without the reward of promotion to which long and faithful service entitled them; yet notwithstanding this fact, their commands were in a high state of efficiency. He particularly referred to Capt. and Brev. Maj. M. Carter as a most meritorious officer and one whose case was especially worthy of notice.

It is doubtful if a more complimentary inspection report has been received at the War Department than that made by Maj. F. Moore, 5th Cav., Acting Inspector General of the Northern District, in regard to his recent inspection of Fort Logan, Colo. This post is commanded by Col. H. C. Merriam, 7th Inf., and is garrisoned by the 7th Inf., and Troops B and I, of the 2d Cav. Maj. Moore especially praised the drill of these troops and their solution of a problem in minor tactics which he gave Col. Merriam to work out. In his report to the Inspector General of the Army, Brig. Gen. Breckinridge, he stated that a perfectly correct solution was obtained. He also complimented the several Commanders of companies and troops on the condition of their commands. Another complimentary inspection report received by Gen. Breckinridge is that made by Col. G. H. Burton, Inspector General of the Department of the Pacific, in regard to the Presidio, under the command of Col. W. M. Graham, 5th Art., and the headquarters of that regiment. Stationed there are Batteries A, D, F, H, K, and L, 5th Art., and Troops B, C, I, and K, 4th Cav. Col. Burton is very complimentary in his reference to the condition of the command and of the post. The authorities deprecate greatly the lack of practice marches for the heavy artillery and efforts are being made at the War Department to bring about a more general practice in this connection than exists. At a number of the posts, even where infantry companies are stationed, marches of this character are seldom had. It is true that this condition is due to scanty funds, but the impression exist that if a point were stretched sufficiently money could be supplied to exercise the troops to a greater extent than is now done. The expenses of each march are not great, being confined to transportation of tent equipment, cooking utensils, and extra rations, and surely some way could be devised by which they could be met.



## FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Senate unanimously passed the bill for increasing the efficiency of the revenue cutter service on March 2. The Senate bill has been referred to the House Committee on Commerce and that committee will bring it before the House, it is expected, on the first day it is given.

The Senate on March 6 confirmed the Army and Navy nominations of Feb. 18, 25, 26 and March 2.

The conference report on the Army Appropriation bill has been agreed to by both Houses. All the Senate amendments remain in the bill, with the exception of the appropriation of \$1,000 for additional pay for the officers in charge of public buildings and grounds in Washington, D. C. The Senate amendment, striking out the abolition of the retention of pay of enlisted men is amended so as to make the provision read: "Provided, That hereafter no pay shall be retained, but this provision shall not apply to deductions authorized on account of the Soldiers' Home."

The Senate on Monday passed by a unanimous vote the naval emergency bill recommended by Secretary Herbert, authorizing the permanent increase of the enlisted strength of the Navy by 1,000 additional men, and authorizing the Secretary of the Navy, when deemed necessary by the President, to enlist for temporary service the naval militia and other men, and to charter vessels for naval purposes. Senator Gorman, who was not present when the bill was passed, on Tuesday, entered a motion to reconsider the vote for the purpose of opposing it in the form in which it was passed. That motion is still pending.

The Senate has passed the joint resolution authorizing Lieut. William McC. Little to accept a decoration from the Queen Regent of Spain for his service in connection with the Columbian Exposition.

The Senate Committee on Pensions has reported favorably the bill to pension Cornelia De Peyster Black, widow of the late Col. Henry M. Black, at \$50 per month, and the bill to pension at the same rate Mrs. Julia Jones Duncan, widow of the late Gen. Samuel A. Duncan, of the volunteer service; the bill to pension the widow of Lieut. Comdr. Rhoades and to increase the pension of the widow of Maj. Nolan, 3d Cav., to \$50 a month.

The Senate Committee on Library has reported favorably the bill to erect a monument to Gen. Nathaniel Greene on the battlefield of Guilford Court House.

The House of Representatives on Monday, in committee of the whole, by a vote of 58 to 82, refused to recommend the passage of the bill which had passed the Senate, authorizing the promotion of Lieut. Comdr. R. M. G. Brown, retired, to be a Commander on the retired list of the Navy. The promotion was proposed in recognition of his distinguished services at the time of the Samoan disaster.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions has reported favorably the Senate bill to pension Mrs. Gresham, widow of the late Secretary of State Walter Q. Gresham, at \$100 per month, and the bill to pension the widow of the late Benjamin Kelley, at \$50 per month; the bills to pension Elizabeth Watts Kearny, daughter of the late Maj. Gen. Philip Kearny at \$25 per month, and to pension the widow of the late Maj. Gen. James G. Blunt, of the volunteer service, at \$75 per month; to give the widow of Lieut. Freeman H. Crosby, U. S. N., \$35 a month; the widow of Lieut. Schwatka \$17 a month; to pension Gen. W. H. Morris; the widow of Francis O. Wyse; to increase the pension of the widow of Commo. J. B. Hull.

The House Committee on the Judiciary report favorably the bill to punish offenses committed on Government reservations in accordance with the law of the State where the reservation is situated. The Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department recommend the bill allowing the acceptance of certified checks from contractors in lieu of bonds. The Naval Committee of the Senate recommend the passage of the bill to purchase Cedar Grove, opposite Gosport Navy Yard.

The Senate has passed the bill providing that Passed Assistant Surgeons now borne upon the Navy Register shall be commissioned as such by the President, the commissions to bear the dates upon which the Passed Assistant Surgeons, respectively, received their appointments as such. Hereafter Assistant Surgeons are to be regularly promoted and commissioned as Passed Assistant Surgeons, and Passed Assistant Surgeons are as Surgeons, subject to such examinations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy. But no examination of Passed Assistant Surgeons is to be ordered until the expiration of six months from the passage of the proposed act, during which time promotions shall be made as now provided by law. The Senate has also passed the bill providing for the establishment of a naval training station on Goat Island, San Francisco harbor, and making all apprentices in the Navy additional to the number of enlisted persons allowed by law; also the bills providing for the construction of a revenue cutter for the Atlantic coast, to be stationed at New York; two cutters for the Pacific coast, and a cutter for the Gulf coast; also the bill to promote Commo. Louis C. Sartori, retired, to be a Rear Admiral on the retired list; also the bill to promote Commo. Oscar C. Badger, retired, to be a Rear Admiral on the retired list, to take effect from the date of his retirement; also the bill to grant medals to the survivors and heirs of the Port Hudson forlorn hope storming party; also the bill to place Lieut. Col. Alexander Stewart Webb on the retired list; also the bill authorizing Rear Adm. W. A. Kirkland to accept a gold box presented to him by the Emperor of Germany and the joint resolution which had passed the House to authorize Lieut. Sidney S. Jordan, 5th U. S. A., and Capt. Edward C. Carter, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., to accept medals from the British Government. The Senate has passed the bill giving the rank, pay and emoluments of a 1st Lieutenant of Inf. to the Director of Gymnastics and instructor in swordsmanship at the West Point Military Academy. The House Committee on Military Affairs has reported favorably a similar bill.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has reported favorably the bill providing for the use by the United States of devices covered by letters patent, which may be hereafter issued to any officer of the Navy, whether retained in his ownership or assigned to others.

Representative Southwick, of New York, has introduced in the House of Representatives the Squire Coast Defence bill, which was reported to the Senate last week from the Committee on Coast Defenses. It was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, which has charge of the provision for fortifications and their armament. It is the intention of Mr. Southwick to offer his bill as a substitute for the annual fortifications bill when that measure is under consideration in the House. The Appropriations Committee has not yet reported its bill, and while it will be more liberal than any fortifications bill that has passed Congress in recent years, it will not provide for carrying on the work of preparing for the defense of the coast on such a scale as is contemplated by the bills introduced by Senator Squire and Representative Southwick.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has reported favorably the bill which has passed the House, providing for the appointment of ex-Naval Cadets John P. J.

Ryan, John R. Morris and Chester Wells as Assistant Engineers in the Navy.

The Sub-Committee on Fortifications of the House Committee on Appropriations has given hearings to Gen. Craighill, Chief of Engineers; Gen. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance; Gen. Miles, commanding the Army, and Secretary Lamont. The appropriations will be considerably larger than last year and will probably amount to an aggregate of \$10,000, the amount proposed to be appropriated annually by the Squire and Southwick bills. The Appropriations Committee are disposed to oppose the continuous contract system proposed by the Squire bill on account of the frequent improvements that are being made in war materials. If the bill can be reported to the House as drawn by the sub-committee it will probably pass.

The Senate Military Affairs Committee is now giving consideration to the bill sent to it by the War Department as a substitute for the various bills "to Promote the Efficiency of the Militia," which have been referred by the committee to the Department.

But little progress has been made by the service committees during the present week with the consideration of matters relating to the reorganization of the Army and Navy personnel. The sub-committee of the House Military Committee on March 3 took up the subject of Army reorganization for the first time. There was a general discussion of the subject without any formal action of any kind, beyond the determination to make the bill submitted by Secretary Lamont the basis of the work of the committee. There is a general disposition among members of the committee to regard this bill with favor, but it was decided that all the other bills which have been introduced should be considered in connection with it, and perhaps some of their features used. The bill will be considered by sections, and each section will be perfected as the committee progresses. The sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs which is charged with the consideration of personnel legislation, has not yet taken up its work, and it is probable that little will be done for the present. The members of the sub-committee are confident that a bill can be passed through the Senate, but they are inclined to wait until there is some indication as to what can be expected from the House of Representatives. If the House passes a bill, it is probable that there will be little delay on the part of the Senate committee in considering it and reporting it to the Senate, though it may be much amended before it is reported. The House Naval Committee has postponed all matters relating to the personnel, pending the consideration of the appropriation bill. This matter having been disposed of, an effort will be made to bring about an early report of a personnel bill.

The House Pensions Committee has reported favorably the bill increasing the pension of the widow of the late Maj. Thomas. Turtle, C. E., to \$40 per month.

Senator Vilas has introduced in the Senate, as an independent bill, his proposition for the increase of the number of cadets at the West Point Military Academy, which failed of adoption as an amendment to the Naval Academy bill.

Congressman Bowers, of California, failed in an attempt to engrave upon the Army appropriation bill this amendment: "And provided, further, that no part of said sums for pay of officers or enlisted men shall be paid to officers or enlisted men employed in guarding or policing forests, reservations or national parks." Mr. Bowers said: "Mr. Chairman, I assert that the right to use the Army of the United States on public highways, built by the people themselves, to keep the people off the public lands, to keep them from enjoying these reservations that have been set apart for the benefit of the public benefit, is entirely wrong. The proper way to protect these reservations is for the government to appoint special agents, or deputy marshals, if you please, who can take care of them at an expense of \$1 where it now costs \$100 by the use of the Army."

The House Committee on Military Affairs in their report in favor of the bill (H. R. 4,575) to give retired enlisted men three-quarters pay and an allowance of \$7.50 for quarters and fuel, say: "Under existing laws the class designed to be benefited by this bill are clearly entitled to something which is not so clearly defined as would seem necessary, and the passage of this bill is therefore required in order that this class may obtain what previous legislation intended them to receive. Many of these men not only served through the war of the rebellion, but after that followed Custer, Crook, Miles and others in the Indian campaigns on the frontier. This latter service was equally as hazardous as the war of the rebellion, and has left most of these gallant soldiers mere physical wrecks, unfitted for duty in any line of service, who must depend upon the government for support. The government departments are closed against them for the most part, especially on the ground of their lack of bona fide citizenship; but how could this be otherwise when the country calls them to all parts of its wide domain. They cannot all go to the Soldiers' Home, nor is it desirable that they should, for they have earned the right to have a comfortable home, by long and arduous service, among their friends and kindred, if they shall so desire. The beneficiaries of this bill cannot be pensioned, nor are they eligible to admission into the Soldiers' Home. For the reason herein assigned the committee are unanimous in the opinion that this bill should pass."

S. R. 80—Mr. Gorman: Authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to appoint a board of three officers of the Navy and instruct said board to proceed to Navassa Island, in the West Indies, and examine and report upon the cost of establishing a coaling station for the U. S. Government on said island.

The Naval Appropriation bill is still hanging fire in the House Committee on Appropriations. The advocates of reduced provisions for the increase of the Navy are making strenuous efforts to bring about a reduction of the sub-committee's provision for six battleships and fifteen torpedo boats, and it is possible that the bill, when reported to the House will not carry more than four or five battleships. The sub-committee provisions for 1,000 additional enlisted men for the Navy and 500 additional marines have been agreed to. Other items in the bill follow closely the estimates of the Department.

S. 2,201—Mr. Hawley (by request): That all surviving acting (volunteer) officers who served in the U. S. Navy during the war of the rebellion for one year or more, and were honorably discharged as such, shall, upon written application to the Secretary of the Navy, be commissioned as officers of the U. S. Navy and placed on the retired list thereof, but without any back, present or future pay, in the following grades:

All acting (volunteer) lieutenants who served as such for one year or more with the rank of commander; all acting (volunteer) masters who served for at least three years, and were in command of a U. S. vessel for at least a year, with the rank of commander; all other acting (volunteer) masters with the rank of lieutenant commander; all acting (volunteer) ensigns who served as such for at least three years, and were in command of a U. S. vessel for at least one year, with the rank of lieutenant commander; all other acting (volunteer) ensigns

with the rank of Lieutenant; all acting (volunteer) paymasters, surgeons and engineers who served as such for at least one year shall be commissioned and placed on the retired list of officers of the U. S. Navy with and according to the relative rank held during the war; that as a further recognition of the services rendered by said officers, the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department shall provide regulation officers' swords with the following inscription thereon: "Presented by the United States to — in recognition of services in the United States Navy during the war of the rebellion;" and each officer, on being placed on the retired list of officers of the U. S. Navy shall be presented with one of said swords free of cost to him.

All officers placed on the retired list under this law shall be subject to all laws and regulations of the United States Navy applicable to retired officers: Provided, That nothing in this or any other law shall prevent such officers from holding any civil office, either national or State. The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and directed to take the necessary action for the prompt and proper carrying into effect of this law. All commissions issued under this law shall set forth the reasons for which granted.

S. 2,204—Mr. Gibson: Reorganizes the Marine Corps with a commandant, a Brigadier General, one Colonel, two Lieutenant Colonels, four Majors, one Adjutant and Inspector, one Paymaster, one Quartermaster, two Assistant Quartermasters, 20 Captains, 30 1st Lieutenants, 30 2d Lieutenants, one Sergeant Major, one Quartermaster Sergeant, one Drum Major, one principal musician, 200 Sergeants, 220 Corporals, 30 musicians for a band, 60 drummers, 60 fifers and 2,500 privates. The Adjutant and Inspector, the Paymaster and the Quartermaster shall each have the rank of Lieutenant Colonel after thirty-five years of service, and the Assistant Quartermasters shall have the rank of Major after thirty years of service. The commandant shall be selected by the President from the line officers of the Marine Corps not below the grade of Major.

S. 2,336—Mr. Baker: To place Louis V. Honsel, late Lieutenant U. S. N., on the retired list.

Senator Frye has given notice that he will propose the following amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill: "That upon the passage of this act the President may appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a chief engineer of the Revenue Cutter Service, to be Engineer-in-Chief of said service for the period of four years, with the rank of Captain; and the pay of said officer shall thereafter be the same as that of a Captain of the Revenue Cutter Service: Provided, That the President may appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a Captain of the Revenue Cutter Service to be chief of said service for the period of four years."

S. 2,339—Mr. Quay: To increase the pensions of Mrs. Ann Catherine Hull, widow of the late Commo. Joseph B. Hull, to \$50 per month.

S. 2,409—Mr. Elkins: To place on the retired list of the Army with the rank of 1st Lieutenant Charles Brewster, late 1st Lieutenant in the 7th Cav.

S. 2,414—Mr. Gorman: To pension the widow of the late Lieut. Col. F. O. Wyse at \$20 per month.

H. R. 6,352—Mr. Hull: To amend the Revised Statutes relating to sales, so as to read as follows: "Sec. 1,144. The officers of the Subsistence Department shall procure and keep for sale to officers and enlisted men, at cost prices for cash, such articles as may from time to time be designated by the Secretary of War: Provided, That sales of such stores on credit shall be made only to officers and enlisted men who have not been regularly paid, or who are in the field where it is impracticable to procure funds, and to recruits during their first month of enlistment, the amounts due therefor to be charged on the pay accounts of officers on the muster and pay rolls of enlisted men next after the date of purchase and deducted from the payments made upon such pay accounts or muster and pay rolls by the Pay Department."

H. R. 6,430—Mr. Faris: That all soldiers and sailors who are receiving a pension of more than \$35 and less than \$50 per month shall be entitled to come under the provisions of an act entitled "An act to establish an intermediate rate of pension between \$30 and \$72 per month," approved July 14, 1892.

H. R. 6,443—Mr. Jenkins: Relating to the case of widows deprived of a pension by remarriage.

H. R. 6,444—Mr. Jenkins: To create a pension court of appeals.

H. R. 6,452—Mr. Dayton: To establish engineering experiment stations in connection with certain colleges.

H. R. 6,492—Mr. Maguire: For the relief of enlisted men of the Navy against whom the charge of desertion stands. It provides that the charge may be removed or application to the Secretary of the Navy, if it was incurred in time of peace, and not in face of an enemy, provided the man has voluntarily offered, prior to a certain date, to complete his term of service. No pay, bounty or allowances are to become due by reason of this act.

H. R. 6,504—Mr. Hartman: Providing for disposal of lands of Fort Maginnis military reservation, in Montana, and for the relief of certain settlers thereon.

H. R. 6,561—Mr. Simpkins: To pay to Martha Custis Carter, widow of the late Rear Adm. S. P. Carter, a pension of \$100 per month in lieu of her present pension.

H. R. 6,528—Mr. Dalsell: To increase the pension of Clara L. Nichols, widow of the late Bvt. Maj. Gen. W. A. Nichols, from \$30 per month to \$100.

H. R. 6,248—Mr. Chandler has given notice that he will propose an amendment to this bill appropriating \$50,000 to continue the publication of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies and increasing the edition from 10,000 to 11,000 copies: Provided, That hereafter the preparation of said records shall be conducted, under the Secretary of the Navy, by a board of three persons, one of whom shall be an officer of the Navy, to be selected by the Secretary of the Navy, and two civilian experts, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, the compensation of said civilian experts to be fixed by the Secretary of the Navy and to be paid from this appropriation.

H. R. 6,381—Mr. Ray: To give the widow of Lieut. John G. Bond, U. S. Rev. M., a pension of \$50 a month.

H. R. 6,427—Mr. Meredith: To allow Capt. Charles G. Ayres, 10th Cav., \$359.40 stoppages against his pay for deficiencies in ordnance stores.

H. R. 6,452—Mr. Dayton: To establish engineering experiment stations in connection with the colleges established in the several States under act of July 2, 1892, and acts supplementary thereto.

H. R. 6,613—Mr. Gibson: To give teamsters disabled during the civil war a pension of \$12 a month.

H. R. 6,576—Mr. Stallings: To repeal the prohibition in Section 3480, Rev. Stat., of the payment of claims to ex-rebels, so far as relates to horses and horse equipment lost in the military service.

H. R. 6,646—Mr. Walsh: To retire Comdr. Augustus G. Kellogg for incapacity incurred in the line of duty.

H. R. 6,665—Mr. McEwan: Appropriates \$2,000 to test the Belduke combination propeller for steamships.

The Senate has passed the bill to pay the heirs of the late John Roach \$48,858.03 for labor and materials furnished for the dispatch boat Dolphin.



## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N. G., of Hawaii, asks: The company having been sized under par. 186, I. D. R., 1891, it was found on a subsequent formation of the company that No. 4, rear rank, of one of the fours was unavoidably absent. What should be done in such a case? Is it necessary that the blank file should be filled, or cannot the company be marched without doing so? Answer.—No. 3, rear rank, same four, should cover No. 4, front rank. The flanks should always be covered; blanks, if necessary, should be Nos. 2 or 3, rear rank.

SUBSCRIBER asks: (1) When will the next vacancy occur in the Pay Corps of the Navy? Answer.—Oct. 9, 1896. (2) What are the studies that are necessary for the examination of candidates? Answer.—Bookkeeping, arithmetic, political economy, grammar, natural sciences, are the principal subjects. (3) Is it a hard examination to pass, as a rule. Answer.—Any person with a good common school education ought to be able to pass it.

P. J. M.—Par. 27, D. R., is correct and the right face can be executed as prescribed.

R.—The three next retirements for age in the cavalry are Capt. G. A. Drew, 3d, March 15, 1896; Col. D. S. Gordon, 6th, May 23, 1896; Capt. C. C. De Rudio, 7th, Aug. 26, 1896.

C. M.—Write to the Register of the Land Office, Helena, Mont., for the information you desire as to land under the Homestead law.

CLERICUS.—The relief of Chaplains Winfield Scott and J. C. Kerr, U. S. A., from further duty in the Department of the Colorado is a mere matter of form, as both these gentlemen are now on sick leave and have been for some time past.

M. B. A.—Wagner's "Security and Information," published by James Chapman & Co., Washington, D. C., would suit your purpose. It covers a great deal of ground in the direction of your studies.

S.—The present Judge Advocate General of the Army, G. Norman Lieber, belonged to the line of the Army as Lieutenant and Captain from 1861 to 1866, and received the brevets of Captain, Major and Lieutenant Colonel for gallantry at Gaines' Mill in the Red River campaign and during the war generally.

S. E. F.—Yes. Par. 1,066, A. R., 1895, says: "Unless specially excepted by the Commanding General of the Army, all mounted officers will be required to keep the private horses necessary for the efficient performance of their duties."

R. E. T.—Gen. Galusha Pennypacker, U. S. A., is between fifty-three and fifty-four years of age. He was about nineteen when he went to the front, was a Brigadier General of Volunteers when twenty-three years of age and a Colonel in the regular Army at twenty-four. He resides at 300 South Tenth street, Philadelphia.

H. P. D. asks the outline of the examinations through which a candidate has to pass to receive an appointment as an Assistant Paymaster in the Navy. Answer.—Bookkeeping and arithmetic, political economy, grammar, geography and the natural sciences are the principal subjects in which a candidate for the Pay Corps is examined.

F. K. asks how many cavalry regiments are now supplied with the new carbine? Answer.—Nine, and the issue is to commence on March 10.

READER.—There are now vacancies in the first and fifth districts of Massachusetts for the Naval Academy.

E. D. P.—There will be a vacancy in the tenth Congressional district of Illinois for West Point and Annapolis in June next.

C. U. L.—For a list of officers aboard the President in 1812 write the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

E. S. asks: (1) Would sentinels in act of relieving (par. 146, Manual of Guard Duty) on the approach of an officer cease communication to salute? Who would salute? (2) With reference to par. 323, Guard Manual, the party referred to being a battalion or larger body, would it be proper for the commander of such body to bring his command to a right shoulder after having personally passed six paces beyond the sentinel, and would the company officers following salute with their companies at a right shoulder? Answer.—(1) No. (2) The armed body passing the sentinel will be brought to a port and right shoulder by the command of the commanding officer of the entire body, who alone will salute; the other officers do not salute. The commanding officer may bring his command to the right shoulder when he has passed six paces beyond the sentinel or his post—par. 323, Guard Manual.

T. J. P. asks whether three or four fingers of the right hand, at present arms, show in front of the gun; according to cut it shows the little finger, and thumb behind the gun, which I presume is correct, although disputed by higher authority. Answer.—The amended drill regulations describing "present arms," par. 3, state: "Grasp the small of the stock with the right hand." The grasp is made between the thumb and the four fingers, and there is no reason why the little finger should be separated from the others. All four fingers show in front of the piece.

F. A. B. asks: The guard being posted, night duty, and the sentinel at the guard house having called the Corporal of the Guard, repeated the answer to challenge, doesn't No. 1 challenge the Corporal of the Guard also? It seems to me that as a matter of protection the Corporal should be challenged. For if the Corporal had been at some other point than at the guard house (where he might possibly be seen approaching) the sentinel is not to know whether he is actually the Corporal of the Guard or not. If, in your opinion, the Corporal should be challenged by No. 1, should the Corporal then be advanced either to be recognized or otherwise, or should the simple sound of the Corporal's voice be sufficient to the sentinel that he was the Corporal of the Guard. Answer.—If the sentinel at the guard house is unable to distinguish and recognize the person approaching as the Corporal of the Guard he should challenge. He should, of course, know the Corporals of the Guard, and he may take any steps he chooses to assure himself that the person so approaching is the Corporal.

STH asks: (1) Does par. 179 give authority to Corporals in the ranks to silence talking in their squads in close order drills, without orders from commanding officers of companies? (2) On general principles, are enlisted men supposed to obey commands in the movements and manual given by their commanding officer, even though those movements and commands be obsolete? Answer.—(1) No. (2) This question cannot be answered in the abstract, for although the duty of a soldier is to obey first and question afterwards, it might be possible that a command would be given which could not be executed.

S. A.—Lieut. H. R. Lemly, 3d Art., returned from Bogota some time ago and is now on duty with his regiment at Key West Barracks, Fla.

FORT HARRISON.—The summary of the case you present is as follows: The soldier deserted on March 24, 1892, and was apprehended the next day. He was tried, convicted, and sentenced to dishonorable discharge and forfeiture of all pay and allowances. The sentence was mitigated to six months' confinement and forfeiture

of \$10 per month for the same period. Having been convicted of desertion, he, of necessity, forfeits his retained pay and must also make good the reward paid for his apprehension. It seems singular, however, that the company commander should not have been notified of the payment of the reward until over 3 years after the occurrence; still if the soldier is sure that this amount (\$60) was not paid by him, in addition to the \$60 forfeiture, during his former enlistment, he will have to pay it now.

QUIEN SABE.—The law provides that all unmarried soldiers under 30 years of age, who are citizens of the United States, are physically sound, who have served honorably not less than 2 years in the army, and who have borne a good moral character before and after enlistment, may compete for promotion to 2d Lieutenant. An enlisted man can purchase his discharge after one year's service and up to 2 years and 6 months.

S. K., late Pvt. Company A, 8th N. Y. Cav., has bought and paid for a house and lot for his own and his family's residence, every cent of this purchase money being derived from his pension. Is this property taxable by either city, county, or State? Answer.—This is a matter for State legislation, which we believe has been proposed in the New York Legislature, but so far has not become law.

INTERESTED.—A soldier possessed of personal property, and on furlough, is arrested by civil process, charged with attempted removal of his property beyond the jurisdiction of State courts and admitted to bail. What status does he assume? Is he not "absent in hands of civil authority"? Answer.—Having been bailed by the civil authority, he resumes the status of furlough, and at its expiration should return to his post.

The Secretary of the Navy has made the first payments on account of the construction of gunboats Nos. 11 and 12 to the Bath Iron Works, of Bath, Me. These vessels are to be paid for in twenty installments, according to the progress of the work.

The Bureau of Ordnance is much gratified at the highly successful performance of a new type of mount for rapid firing cannon. The new mount is of the pedestal type and is designed for the purpose of doing away with the necessity for sponsons on a ship's side—the large bay windows now forming such unshipshape excrescences on the side of all men-of-war. The axis of the mount is so close to the ship's side that the port opening can be reduced to less than one-half its present dimensions, more room inboard is obtained and the mount itself is extremely simple and compact. The proof trial took place at the Proving Ground on the 4th inst. The mount passed the ordeal most successfully. The recoil and counter recoil were smooth and easy. The gun can be trained 90 degrees in five seconds, or as slowly as may be desired. The training gear is a simple worm and wheel, with nothing to get out of order. Work will be begun at once on mounts of this type for all the larger rapid firing cannon. This type of carriage saves 10 per cent. in weight over the old carriage and has a very small number of parts. It is the design of Asst. Naval Constr. Dashiell.

While the Navy Department contemplates putting new vessels in commission, it is also giving attention to the question of laying up such of the ships now in active service as are in need of repairs. The Asiatic station will be especially affected by the Department's decision in this respect. The Concord and Petrel, which are expected to leave at any time for the United States, will upon their return go out of commission at Mare Island. There they will undergo extensive repairs. In addition to these vessels the cruiser Charleston, which has seen hard service ever since she was turned over to the government, will be ordered home just as soon as her machinery is sufficiently repaired to enable her to make the trip from the Orient to Mare Island. Under the programme of the Department this vessel will be placed out of commission and her machinery will be thoroughly repaired. The Baltimore is now out of commission at Mare Island and repairs are being pushed on this vessel. Just as soon as they are completed she will be recommissioned and made the flagship of the Pacific station. The Philadelphia is now Rear Adm. Beardslee's flagship, but she is, according to reports, in need of repairs, although they will not have to be made until the Baltimore is ready for sea.

The War Department is making an earnest effort to have Congress enact the bill just introduced in the House granting authority to the Secretary of War to use the National Military Parks for maneuvering purposes. The importance of this to the Army is obvious. There is no locality in the country available for the mobilization of troops and their training in minor tactics. The only practical maneuvers by the Army of late years were those conducted in New Mexico. But the advance of civilization has swept over that region and now the deserts of Arizona and several other such inconvenient localities are the only places where troops could be maneuvered without meeting with obstructions like fences, etc. Not only would the use of military parks be beneficial to the Army, but it would be advantageous to the militia. It is the intention, in case the bill should be enacted, to have the State troops bring their forces together in the several military parks and there subject them to a course of training which will undoubtedly bring them to a high state of efficiency. Gen. Miles and other War Department officials recognize the value of field maneuvers.

The War Department is now keeping down enlistments as much as possible. Only re-enlistments are made and the best new material that presents itself permitted to enter the ranks of the Army. The authorities are very much gratified at the operation of the new recruiting system so far, although they say its value will be shown only when the time rolls around for the usual decrease in enlistments to occur.

## REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

It was Cadet J. C. Hooker and not "Capt." J. C. Hooker who was transferred from the cutter Fessenden to the Chase, as reported in the "Journal" of Feb. 22. Cadet Hooker, who was one of the senior class of cadets, will graduate in May and receive a commission as 3d Lieutenant and be assigned to different cruiser cutters of the service. The other senior cadets are Frederick C. Billard, bark Chase; Randolph Ridgely, Jr., revenue cutter Dexter; Thomas L. Jenkins, revenue cutter Crawford; Leonard T. Cutter, revenue cutter Dallas; Richard M. Sturdevant, revenue cutter Woodbury; Harry G. Hamlet, revenue cutter Dallas, and Bernard H. Camden, revenue cutter Hamilton.

Orders: Capt. Charles A. Abbey, to the Woodbury; Capt. John E. Hendrix, to duty as inspector of labor and

material Revenue cutter No. 2, R. C. S.; Capt. J. W. Condon and Chief Engr. F. B. Randall, to duty as inspectors of labor and material Revenue cutter No. 3, R. C. S.; 1st Asst. Engr. E. A. Jack, to the Windom; Capt. G. H. Gooding, to the Winona; 1st Lieut. O. D. Myrick, to the Winona. Capt. D. A. Hall and G. H. Goding and 1st Lieut. O. D. Myrick and E. C. Chuyter, registered at the Department during the week.

Chief Engr. F. B. Randall is at the Department this week, receiving instructions preparatory to his being assigned to duty as inspector of steam machinery for the new Pacific Coast cutter building by the Cramps of Philadelphia. Chief Engr. Broadbent left Washington on Thursday for Seattle, Wash., where he will superintend the steam machinery for the new Revenue cutter Golden Gate.

1st Asst. Engr. C. M. Green has returned to the Treasury Department from steel inspection duty.

## PERSONAL.

Examinations of candidates for West Point are in progress at almost all of the large posts in the country.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., during the week ending Mar. 4: Commo. M. Seward, U. S. N.; Paymr. D. A. Smith, U. S. N.; Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Nordstrom, U. S. A.; Paymr. F. T. Arms, U. S. N.; Lieut. Col. J. H. Patterson, U. S. A.; Capt. Wm. N. Tisdall, U. S. A.; Gen. G. B. Dandy, U. S. A.

Capt. J. G. Bourke, 3d U. S. Cav., read an interesting paper before the Phi-Beta-Kappa, in Burlington, Vt., March 1, before a select and appreciative audience. Referring to the reading the "Daily Press" says: "Capt. Bourke's long service of twenty-five years or more in the Rio Grande valley gave him ample opportunities for study of the subject which his scholarly tastes, quick observation and interest in folklore led him to improve. His paper on the subject will be printed by the American Folklore Society and will be an exceedingly interesting and valuable contribution to the subject."

Among the candidates who reported at West Point March 3 for examination were the sons of several prominent Army officers, viz., a son of Capt. E. S. Godfrey, 7th Cav.; a son of Maj. Poole, who is an alternate; a stepson of Lieut. J. B. Erwin, a son of the late Maj. Comly, of the Ordnance Department; a son of the late Col. Benjamin, a son of the late Gen. J. C. Tidball, retired, and relative of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, and a relative of the late Gen. Gillmore.

Capt. J. J. Brereton, Lieuts. A. A. Cabanis, William Black, H. C. Keene, Jr., and W. P. Jackson, of the 24th Inf., were recent visitors to the City of Mexico and were most hospitably entertained during their stay in the Mexican capital and accorded an audience by the President. Col. Guzman, Gen. Pradello and Gen. Villegas did all in their power for the entertainment of the visiting officers, who have carried back golden opinions of Mexican hospitality.

Naval officers registered at the Department this week as follows: Paymr. D. A. Smith, Gunner C. B. Magruder, Ensign L. R. de Steigner, Paymr. F. P. Loomis, Lieut. J. H. Hetherington and P. A. Paymr. G. W. Simpson.

Rumors concerning the Kershner case have been in circulation at the Navy Department during the week, but so far as a settlement of the case by the President is concerned that report was erroneous. Nothing whatever had been received at the Navy Department up to the close of office hours on Thursday from the White House showing Presidential action as to either approval or disapproval of the sentence of dismissal imposed upon Dr. Kershner by a court martial. The case has been pending in the Executive Mansion since last May. It is generally believed that the President will disapprove the findings of the court and restore Med. Inspr. Kershner to duty.

Lieut. Col. George B. Davis, of the Judge Advocate General's Department, on duty at the U. S. Military Academy, is in Washington under special orders to deliver a series of lectures on military law before the class under instruction at the Army Medical Museum. He expects to return to West Point Saturday.

Orders have been issued by the War Department directing 2d Lieut. Clarence E. Lang, 2d Art., to report to Col. C. C. Byrne, president of the Army Retiring Board in New York, for examination for retirement. It has been expected that these orders were issued at Lieut. Lang's request. This is untrue. They are the result of the medical observation which this officer has been undergoing at Fort Warren, where he was temporarily stationed. He was granted six months' sick leave last fall and upon its expiration he went to Fort Warren.

Capt. Allan V. Reed, commandant of the Portsmouth Navy Yard, is in Washington. Capt. Reed's visit there at this time is said to be in relation to his examination case, which, as has been stated, is pending in the Executive Mansion. Officers of the Navy generally are very much dissatisfied with the delay in the promotion of junior officers dependent upon the promotion of the senior when his case is held up, and they say that from past experience it is evident that the lawyers are the only persons who get any satisfaction out of such delay. In any event, it is a severe punishment for not only the officer directly affected, but for his juniors, who will succeed to vacancies which his promotion would create. It is recalled that Commo. Howell and Capt. Ludlow both paid their lawyers pretty well in order to get their cases attended to at the White House, and Capt. Reed may have to follow the same programme.

Asst. Comptroller Bowers has rendered a decision in the case of Edward M. Paine to the effect that an officer is entitled to travel allowances as provided in the act of Jan. 20, 1893, when an officer receives an honorable discharge upon his resignation tendered at the request of his superior officer, who formally recommends that he be discharged for the good of the service as incompetent, it is an involuntary discharge and not by way of punishment for an offense. Under these circumstances Paine was asked in 1894 to tender his resignation as 1st Lieutenant, Co. G, 96th Colorado Inf., and complied. He was recommended by his company commander. The recommendation was approved and carried into effect and he was applied for mileage. This was refused, but will be granted now under this decision. Lieut. A. E. Culver, under a decision of the Comptroller, will be granted mileage for travel from Mare Island to Norfolk via New Orleans.

Arrangements have been perfected for the graduating exercises of the Army Medical School, which are to occur at the Medical Museum in Washington on Friday, March 13. The occasion promises to be a brilliant one, as officials of the War Department, members of Congress and officers of the Army and Navy Medical Corps on duty in Washington will be present. The course just completed has been a very successful one.



Capt. C. W. Hotsenpiller, U. S. A., is at Magnetic Springs, O.

Capt. Edward W. Ward, U. S. A., is spending the winter at Lincolnton, N. C.

Capt. R. M. Taylor, U. S. A., is spending the winter at 94 Triangle street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Lieut. Chas. Byrne, 6th Inf., of Fort Thomas, Ky., is a recent arrival in Washington, D. C.

Capt. J. O. Mackay, 3d Cav., on leave in San Antonio, Tex., has had his sick leave extended two months.

Under recent orders Lieut. Chas. G. French, 15th Inf., changes base from Fort Custer, Mont., to Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Chaplain D. McLaren, U. S. N., will be retired for age on Saturday of this week, March 7. He was appointed in 1863.

Gen. O. O. Howard's friends are making energetic efforts to have him made Lieutenant General on the retired list.

Lieut. W. W. Galbraith, Q. M. 5th U. S. Art., left New York City March 3 for the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

Capt. G. S. Anderson, 6th Cav., is East on leave from Fort Yellowstone and expects to remain until the latter part of April.

Lieut. W. K. Wright, Q. M. 16th Inf., was to leave Fort Douglas, Utah, this week to spend March and April on leave.

Lieut. W. R. Dashiell, 24th Inf., under recent promotion changes base from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to Fort Bayard, N. M.

Capt. W. I. Reed, U. S. A., who is quartered at 2413 Fillmore street, San Francisco, reaches his sixty-sixth birthday on March 7.

Ordnance Sergeant Howard Welsh, U. S. A., lately retired from active service, has made his home at Avon Park, De Soto County, Fla.

Lieut. Samuel Vinton Haus, 24th Inf., and bride, now on their wedding tour, are expected to join at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., in a few days.

Lieut. A. S. Fleming, 4th Art., under recent promotion, changes base from the Presidio of San Francisco to Washington Barracks, D. C.

Maj. Chas. T. Greene, U. S. A., who resides at 48 West Sixty-sixth street, New York City, reached his fifty-fourth birthday on March 5.

Lieut. E. L. Butts, 21st Inf., called on friends at Governors Island Feb. 29 en route from Fort Thomas, Ky., to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.

Maj. R. H. White, Surg. U. S. A., before joining at the Presidio of San Francisco, under his recent orders, will spend a few weeks' leave in the East.

Capt. Benjamin Munday, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., who is undergoing a course of treatment at Hot Springs, Ark., has had his sick leave extended two months.

Col. A. J. McGonigle, U. S. A., who is pleasantly located at 2328 North Charles street, Baltimore, Md., reached his sixty-seventh birthday on March 4.

Gen. Edmund Schriver, U. S. A., who was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy nearly sixty-three years ago, is spending the winter at Salem, N. Y.

Col. Daingerfield Parker, 18th Inf., who recently relinquished active duty at Fort Bliss, Tex., to await retirement on May 23 next, is now in Washington, D. C.

Maj. F. S. Dodge, Paymr. U. S. A., has now got comfortably settled down to duty at San Antonio and finds many old friends to greet him at Fort Sam Houston.

Col. Richard Loder, 2d Art., whose present address is New Orleans, will prolong his stay in the South until about March 13 and then proceed to Fort Adams, R. I.

Maj. John Simpson, Q. M. U. S. A., who is preparing to leave Philadelphia for St. Paul, Minn., visited friends at Governors Island and in New York on Monday, March 2.

Lieut. Col. G. B. Davis, U. S. A., professor of law at West Point, was in Washington, D. C., this week giving a short course of lectures before the Army Medical School.

Among the candidates for membership in the District of Columbia Commandery of the Loyal Legion March 4 were Chief Engr. G. W. Baird, U. S. N., and Col. David L. Huntington, Med. Dept., U. S. A.

Lieut. A. B. Johnson, 7th Inf., on militia duty at St. Paul, Minn., is expected at Fort Leavenworth next week to be further examined as to his physical fitness for promotion.

Lieut. W. W. Galbraith, Q. M. 5th Art., on leave in the East for some time past and lately at Carlisle, Pa., is expected soon to rejoin at the Presidio of San Francisco.

Mr. John Nelson Purcell, of Madison, Wis., eldest son of the late John H. Purcell, formerly an officer of the Army, joined this week the Wisconsin Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

Lieut. R. W. Rose, 17th Inf., whose recent promotion carries him from Fort McPherson, Ga., to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, will spend the month of March on leave before joining at the latter post.

Friday of this week, March 6, was the anniversary of the birth of the gallant Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. A., a fact well remembered by many surviving veterans and other admirers of the dead soldier.

Should the "Blue and Gray" parade take place in New York July 4 next one of the propositions is to hold a barbecue on Governors Island. How Governors Island considers the proposition has not yet been reported.

"The Bicycle Rider" suggests that the wheelmen and wheelwomen of New York City, bearing wreaths and flowers, should form in parade and ride to Gen. Grant's tomb, and, by depositing their floral offerings, do honor to their country's honored dead. If properly arranged for and well organized, the regiments having bicycle corps could give military character to the parade by sending their cyclist soldiers out to lead the wheeling army.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia "Press," writing of the gay end of the social season before Lent, says: "Speaking of the great predominance of Southern women in society of the present season it is well to remember that the young belle who is generally conceded to be the most beautiful girl in Washington is the daughter of Chief Constr. Philip Hichborn, U. S. N., who is a native of Philadelphia, having been born in that city when her father was stationed at the League Island Navy Yard. She is a brunette with faultless complexion, much fairer than is usual, with dark brown hair and eyes of that bewitching hue as to leave one in doubt as to their being blue or brown. Slightly above the medium height, with graceful figure, this daughter of the Navy is conspicuous in any gathering of pretty women, while in a ball room she is as graceful as she is beautiful. By reason of her charming manners she is always in demand by wise hostesses who know her to be of valuable assistance at afternoon receptions."

Capt. Oscar Elting, U. S. A., is located at 24 Buel street, Burlington, Vt.

Col. A. L. Hough, U. S. A., is a guest at the Ponce de Leon, St. Augustine, Fla.

Capt. A. M. Brown, U. S. A., is quartered for the winter at Hotel Josephine, Grant's Pass, Oregon.

Lieut. H. M. Roach, U. S. A., is spending the winter at the Hotel St. Lawrence, Bristol, Tenn.

Miss Dandy has returned from Washington, where she was visiting Maj. and Mrs. Parker, of the Soldiers' Home.

Lieut. E. P. Lawton, 19th Inf., on leave from Fort Wayne, has for present address Lafayette Square, Savannah, Ga.

Maj. Frank Bridgman, U. S. A., is taking a course of treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.

Capt. R. G. Smither, U. S. A., is located for the winter at Golden, Colo., and renders valuable service at the State Industrial School.

Capt. O. M. Smith, Subsistence Department, U. S. A., is spending a portion of the winter abroad, his latest address being care Munroe & Co., 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, France.

Col. Thomas Ward, of the Adjutant General's Department, has now got comfortably settled, with his family, at Governors Island and is enjoying life at that pleasant station.

Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., is a recent visitor in Omaha, and made an address to the pupils of the public schools in that city and was presented with a badge by the kindergarten, "made by their own little hands."

A petition was made to the New York Board of Aldermen this week that the square bounded by Grove, West Fourth, Washington Place, and Barrow street be named Sheridan or Farragut Square, in honor of either of the two heroes.

The retirement for age, following that of Col. W. H. Penrose, 16th Inf., on March 10, is that, on March 15, of Capt. Geo. A. Drew, 3d U. S. Cav., who is now on leave and spending a portion of the winter at Tallahassee, Fla.

Rear Adm. Daniel Ammen, U. S. N., is spending the winter in Daytona, much to the delight of those meeting him. We are pleased to note an increasing demand for his book, "The Old Navy and the New."—"The Tatler," St. Augustine.

Maj. William Sinclair, 2d Art., is preparing to leave Fort Adams, R. I., on an extended leave to expire about the end of June, about which time his promotion to Lieutenant Colonel 5th Art., with station, mayhap, on the Pacific coast, will be in order.

Rear Adm. Meade, U. S. N., gave a lecture March 4 at Chickering Hall, New York, on "The Caribbean Sea" in compliment to Lafayette Post, 140, G. A. R., New York, of which he is the commander. The gallant lecturer received an ovation from his comrades.

Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., and Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, the Confederate cavalry commander, spent Feb. 28 on the battlefield at Gettysburg. They came from the commencement exercises of the Carlisle Indian Training School and were accompanied by a party of friends.

Lieut. Clarence E. Lang, 2d U. S. Art., of Fort Warren, Mass., who came into much notice recently through the public press on account of the troubles his family were having at their home in Glenham, N. Y., is expected at Governors Island in a few days to be examined for retirement.

The Vancouver "Independent" says: "Lieut. Col. Hugh A. Theaker expects in a few days to receive notification of his promotion to a Colonelcy, which will cause his removal from Vancouver Barracks, much to the regret of his many friends here, where he has been stationed since 1891."

Mrs. Thomas M. Woodruff, wife of Capt. Woodruff, of the 5th U. S. Inf., arrived in St. Augustine Thursday with Miss Elizabeth Woodruff, her daughter, and they are guests of Mrs. Sampson and Miss Sampson at their home on St. Francis street. As Capt. Woodruff is on detached duty at the State Capitol, they will remain some time.—"The Tatler."

Emperor William of Germany on Feb. 28 gave an audience to Col. Ludlow, Military Attaché of the American Embassy in London, who has been inspecting the Corinth and North Sea Canals. The meeting was in response to an invitation from the Emperor, who requested Col. Ludlow to come from Kiel to meet him. He is receiving every facility at the disposal of the military authorities in the pursuit of his mission of inspection and is the recipient of the exceptional courtesy and honor of being permitted to inspect the artillery drills, the military school, and, in fact, all of the details of the German Army.

While the wind was blowing a hurricane, and the waves were lashing the sea wall about Governors Island at midnight Sunday, March 1, eight deserters who had been locked up for months in cell No. 1, known as the "dark room," made a desperate but ineffectual attempt to escape. Thus, picturesquely, are described by the daily press the baffled efforts of some "general prisoners" to escape. Many of them frequently do make such attempts, as all prisoners, civil as well as military, are apt to do, but they are usually frustrated. The New York "Times" gives a vivid and lengthy account of the affair, notwithstanding that it says: "The greatest secrecy is being maintained by the authorities on the island regarding the attempted escape."

The National Society of New England Women, at their recent first annual meeting in New York City, desirous of showing its patriotism and its respect for Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, who is a New Englandman, in a practical manner, appointed a committee to organize a movement to raise money to build and furnish a Colonial mansion in Washington, D. C., to be presented to the General. Mrs. Tansley, who made the address of the day, said Gen. Miles was the first New England man to attain the highest rank in the Army, and made the following motion: "That we, the National Society of New England Women, inaugurate a movement for the purchase of land in Washington, D. C., for erecting thereon a house built after the Colonial style and furnished in a suitable manner, to be presented to Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, in recognition of the services he has rendered his country, and of the respect we feel for his character, and of our pride in him as a son of New England. Also, that a committee of five be appointed by the president of this society, with the full power to act for the advancement of this object." The motion was unanimously adopted and the committee appointed. Mrs. George Harold Corhill was made chairman, Mrs. James Fairman Secretary. Mrs. J. Osofort Tansley treasurer. Mrs. Theodore F. Seward and Mrs. William Gerry Slade. Subscriptions to the fund can be sent to Mrs. Tansley, 28 West Forty-third street, New York.

Dr. F. H. Meacham and bride, lately visiting relatives at Fort Leavenworth, have returned to Salt Lake City. Lieut. D. P. Cordray, 17th Inf., of Columbus Barracks, made a pleasant but short visit to Newark, O., this week.

The British Admiralty have decided to sell the cruiser Canada, which is now attached to the North American and West Indies station.

Lieut. J. M. Ellicot, U. S. N., contributes to the March number of "St. Nicholas" an interesting professional article, entitled "Into Port."

The engagement is announced of Miss Margaret Love Skerrett, daughter of Rear Adm. Joseph S. Skerrett, U. S. N., to Mr. David Milne, of Philadelphia.

A Golf Club has been organized at Governor's Island with six links to start with, Col. H. C. Corbin being President, Col. Thos. F. Barr, Vice-President, and Capt. S. C. Mills, Secretary and Treasurer. Further organization will be made when the link is laid out.

Many veterans of the war are beginning to object to the long marches blocked out for them on Memorial Day. The spirit is willing, though the flesh is weak, appears, however, to be the axiom of many of most of the sturdy old soldiers and sailors, who will persist in marching, even though they may fall by the wayside.

Army officers lately registering in New York City are: Gen. W. W. Averell, Astor House; Capt. Jas. Allen, Holland House; Lieut. W. W. Galbraith, Lieut. C. B. Hagadorn, Lieut. J. H. Rice, Maj. J. B. Burbank, Lieut. C. P. Russ, Capt. A. M. Patch, Grand Hotel; Lieut. C. De W. Wilcox, Murray Hill; Capt. J. M. Cabell, Med. Dept., Grand Union.

The eighth annual reunion and dinner of West Point graduates in Chicago and vicinity will be held at the University Club, 116 Dearborn street, Chicago, Monday, March 16, 1896, the ninety-fourth birthday of the U. S. Military Academy, at 7 P. M. The committee of 1896 are Frank P. Blair, '77; John T. Thompson, '82; Samuel E. Smiley, '85, U. S. A., Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Including six, who accompanied the new Major General to Cuba, Spain has forty-eight general officers in Cuba. Since he established for himself such a sinister reputation by his cruelties in Cuba, Gen. Weyler has been Governor of the Philippines, and ruled that colony with an iron hand. His latest service has been in Catalonia, where he has effectually dealt with anarchism.

Gen. Benjamin Harrison, ex-President of the United States, was in New York City this week and is quoted as saying: "The wedding between Mrs. Dimmick and myself will take place some time during the day of April 6, in St. Thomas's Church, New York. The rector of the church, the Rev. John Wesley Brown, will officiate. The wedding will be very quietly celebrated. Only relatives and a very few very intimate friends will be present."

Capt. George LeRoy Brown, of the Army, who, in the first years of the Carlisle Indian Industrial School, was associated with us as co-worker, is now at the University of Tennessee, says the "Red Man." The first issue of the "Red Man" appeared under the name of "The Morning Star" and that of George LeRoy Brown was at the head of its editorial page. That he still retains his interest in the paper and in the school is shown by a recent private letter.

The greatest treat the officers and soldiers have yet had in attending divine service at Fort Riley, Kan., was the solo "Calvary" sung by Mrs. Hoyle, wife of the Adjutant of the Artillery Batteries. She has the most glorious voice imaginable. One of the soldiers, in talking it over with the others, said: "Well, boys, if we could just get her to sing often we'd be sure of going to Heaven." I am requested by many of those present to ask her please to do it again for us, and that as often as possible.

A Fort Ringgold correspondent of the San Antonio "Express" writes that Sergt. Henay, Co. G, 23d Inf., died Feb. 5, from a sickness of short duration. He was a model soldier and a man of some mechanical ability. Feb. 17th a civilian employe of the Q. M. D., John Egly, was buried in the post cemetery. Lieut. Alonzo Gray, 5th Cav., has spent some pleasant days hunting, Maj. Burke and Capt. Schuyler are also disciples of Nimrod and Diana. The gymnasium drill is carried on under the direction of Lieut. Stritzinger, 23d Inf., and it is commendable to note the effect which this drill has on the men. They are all acquiring that primary requisite in every soldier, erectness.

From a copy of the Buenos Ayres "Herald" of Oct. 30, 1895, which has just reached us, we note that on Oct. 27, Comdr. Greenleaf Cilley, U. S. N., of San Isidro, celebrated his 67th birthday. The old veteran of two wars, Mexico and the rebellion, says the account, seems as strong and vigorous as a youngster of 45. His wife, three sons, two daughters, three grandchildren, son-in-law, Rafael Gimenez, Judge Emilio Gimenez, José Luis Gimenez and wife, Emilio Vernet, Dn. Juan Rosadas, Gen. Clarke, and Professor Homberger fairly filled his hospitable table. He received many handsome and valuable presents. Mrs. Cilley and her accomplished daughter Malvina gave choice selections on the harp and piano. Long may the old veteran be spared to his family and his country.

Columbus Barracks items from the Army Herald are: Mrs. Poland entertained at luncheon Tuesday evening. Around the table were Mrs. Carter, Mrs. McComb, Mrs. Potter, Mrs. Atwood, Mrs. Kilbourne, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Hermon M. Jr., Mrs. John Martin, with the hostess, Capt. William A. Mann, 17th Inf., has received his commission giving him the pay and rank of Captain after serving twenty-one years as a Lieutenant, which is good evidence of the hardships that the present system of promotion works in some cases. Capt. Edgar S. Dudley, Q. M., enjoyed a leave of absence for two days this week. Mrs. Bell, wife of Lieut. James M. Bell, 7th Cav., from Fort Grant, Ariz., is the guest of Captain and Mrs. Burns. Sergt. Maj. John E. Wilson, 17th Inf., has returned from a pleasant visit to Chicago and the "Twin Cities" on business.

Cadet appointments to the Military Academy during the week ending Feb. 27: Frank N. Clark, Chicago (5th Dist.), Ill.; Chas. E. Keener (alternate), Chicago (5th Dist.), Ill.; Matthew L. Gillogly (alternate), Marion (1st Dist.), Mo.; Jeremiah Foster, Jr., Gloucester (6th Dist.), Mass.; Chas. R. Lawson (alternate), Gloucester (6th Dist.), Mass.; Howard G. Young, Philadelphia (1st Dist.), Penn.; Thomas N. Vanderveer, Hamilton (3d Dist.), O.; John L. Mullen (alternate), Middletown (3d Dist.), O.; Luther Haymond, Jr., Clarksburg (1st Dist.), W. Va.; Charles M. Wesson, Centerville, Md., with Milton E. Usliton, of Chestertown, Md., as alternate; James Prentice, Batavia, N. Y.; James P. Loague, Neptune, O., with Henry F. Puthoff, Celina, O., as alternate; Ralph P. Yates, New Ulm, Minn., with John R. Current, Home, Minn., as alternate; Martin H. Manion, New Orleans, La.



## RECENT DEATHS.

Maj. James Henry Lord, U. S. A., retired, died at his residence, Central avenue, San Francisco, at 3 A. M. Friday, Feb. 21, 1896. Maj. Lord was born at Honesdale, Pa., Feb. 27, 1840. He was appointed cadet at the U. S. Military Academy July 1, 1857, was graduated June 17, 1862, and appointed Brevet 2d Lieutenant 2d U. S. Art. He was commissioned 2d Lieutenant July 24, 1862, and 1st Lieutenant March 30, 1864; Captain A. D. C., June 26, 1865, to Aug. 25, 1865. Immediately after graduating from West Point, and without availing himself of the usual graduating furlough, he joined his battery of the 2d Art. in the Army of the Potomac and took part in the Seven Days' Battles commencing with Mechanicsville June 26, 1862, and ending with Malvern Hill July 1, 1862, when he received the brevet of 1st Lieutenant for gallant and meritorious service. He served throughout the Maryland campaign, and for gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862, received the brevet of Captain. His service during the years 1863, 1864 and 1865 was almost continuous with his battery, and he took part in nearly all of the great battles of the Army of the Potomac, closing with Appomattox Court House, April 8, 1865, when he received the brevet of Major for gallant and meritorious services in action. In the fall of 1865 he came to San Francisco with the 2d U. S. Art. and was stationed at the Presidio, where he served for many years as regimental Quartermaster, being appointed to this position May 1, 1867, and under the orders of Maj. Gen. McDowell he commenced the work of planting trees and beautifying the Presidio reservation. April 24, 1875, he was appointed Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, was promoted Major and Quartermaster Oct. 4, 1880, and was retired from active service Sept. 6, 1893. For a number of years Maj. Lord was stationed at Cheyenne, Wyo., as Depot Quartermaster, and during this time he superintended the building of Fort D. A. Russell and was in charge of the fitting out of many expeditions against Indians. In 1889 he again was assigned to duty in San Francisco and continued the work of improving the Presidio which he had begun more than twenty years before. Over a half million trees were planted under his supervision, and the barren hillsides became forests under his diligent and loving care. He was a most active and efficient officer until overtaken by the dread disease which for nearly ten years past has been gradually creeping upon him. To none would such a slow but determined illness be more terrible than to one of his naturally active body and brain, yet no one ever heard him complain, and almost to the last when asked how he felt his invariable reply was, "Fine—never better!" After several years of almost constant pain, which he bore with unflinching fortitude, he was relieved from his suffering and entered into rest. He leaves a sorrowing widow, the daughter of Ward Eaton, a prominent lawyer of San Francisco and sister of Fred W. Eaton, now a respected merchant of that city. His only child is the wife of Lieut. John L. Hayden, 1st U. S. Art. Maj. Lord's remains were laid to rest on Sunday, Feb. 23, in the beautiful cemetery at the Presidio. The services were held in the Presidio chapel and the funeral was a military one. His companions of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, of which he has been a member for nearly twenty-five years, followed him to his last resting place.

The remains were taken to Urbana, O., the birthplace of the deceased, for interment. There they lay in state until the afternoon of March 1, when they were buried with military honors under the auspices of G. A. R. posts and National Guard troops. Adm. Lyffe was a lineal descendant of the Indian maiden Pocahontas, a fact which was indicated by his Indian physiognomy. In a tribute to the deceased Admiral in the Boston "Journal" Capt. Albert Kautz, U. S. N., says: "No one can serve as an officer in the United States Navy for forty-eight years without establishing a character among his fellows—good or bad, strong or weak. It is not claimed for Adm. Lyffe that he was infallible, or that he never erred in judgment; he had his imperfections in common with other mortals. It is but simple justice, however, to say that wherever he served, as Lieutenant, Captain or Commodore, he had the respect and loyal support of his subordinates—and why? Because he was honest, frank, generous to a fault, and took a warm interest in all who served under his command. He had a striking and unique personality, a fine presence, a most genial manner and a proper sense of dignity, which never forsook him. As his remains are to be laid to rest in Urbana, O., by the side of his kindred, his many friends in this vicinity will not be permitted to look even upon his now cold and inanimate face, or to strew garlands about his tomb; they will, however, remember his many noble and generous qualities, his cordial manner and his many acts of kindness, long after his earthly tenement of clay shall have returned to dust. I trust it will be a consolation to the widow and orphans, in their great affliction, to have the assurance of a friend, who knows whereof he speaks, that they have the heartfelt sympathy of all who know them."

Maj. John N. Perkins, who died Feb. 15 at Rome, Ga., served during the Mexican war as an officer of the 13th and 31st Regts. of Infantry, and from 1855 to 1859 as an officer of the 1st U. S. Cav. He leaves one son, Lieut. C. M. Perkins, U. S. M. C.

Gen. Chervine, of the Russian Army, chief of the famous 3d Section in St. Petersburg, is dead. The Czar and Czarina were present March 2 at a religious service in his memory, and the same day every member of the imperial family visited the deceased General's house.

The Vermont "Phoenix," referring to the late Lieut. Comdr. George W. Tyler, U. S. N., whose death we announced last week, recounts his excellent record and says: "In the summer of 1892 he moved to Washington, where two years later the effects of the grip were clearly shown in the development of the epitheloma which caused his death. He married, April, 1872, Miss Florence Brown, sister of Comdr. Allan D. Brown and daughter of Hon. Joshua Lawrence Brown, of Batavia, N. Y., whose widow had become the wife of Rev. Thos. P. Tyler, D. D., and since that time had considered the Tyler street house in Brattleboro as his home, though, like most naval officers, his home was not often seen by him, being rather his 'official' residence. His widow and one daughter survive him. Funeral services were held in Washington, at which a large number of naval officers were present, and the body was taken to Brattleboro, accompanied by Mrs. Tyler and her daughter, his brother, Wm. C. Tyler, and his nephew, Cornelius C. Billings. The burial was in the family lot in Prospect Hill Cemetery, Rev. Wm. H. Collins officiating. Comdr. Allan D. Brown, brother-in-law of the deceased, who was to have come from Barre to assist in the service, was prevented by illness from being present."

Gen. Lord Wolseley, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, in a recent speech delivered at London, advocating an increase of the Navy as Great Britain's first line of defense, expressed the opinion that in the event of war it would be impossible to sever the food supply of

Great Britain. His chief argument was that all the fleets in the world "would not prevent our American cousins, who are always looking out for money, and who have an eye to the main chance from running into our harbors with cargoes of wheat and flour."

Two officers on the retired list of the Army, both distinguished for efficient and gallant service, died last week in Philadelphia, Bvt. Brig. Gen. Lewis Merrill, Lieutenant Colonel, on Feb. 27, and Lieut. Col. Geo. W. Gile on Feb. 28. Gen. Merrill died in the Presbyterian Hospital rather suddenly. He was graduated from West Point in 1835 and went to the Dragoon. During the war he held high command in the cavalry and received brevets from Major to Colonel for gallantry and was promoted Major 7th Cav. in 1868. He received the brevet of Brigadier General in 1890 for gallantry in action against Indians in Montana in 1877. Col. Gile went to the front in 1861 as 1st Lieutenant 22d Pennsylvania Vols., rose to be Colonel, and was, on account of wounds, afterwards transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps. He received brevets from Captain to Lieutenant General of Volunteers. In 1866 he was appointed 1st Lieutenant 45th U. S. Inf., promoted to be Captain in 1868, and retired in 1870 as Colonel on account of wounds received in the line of duty, the rank being changed to Lieutenant Colonel in 1875.

Judge William R. Smith, of Alabama, who died in Washington, D. C., Feb. 26, was the father of Mrs. Lucas, wife of Lieut. L. C. Lucas, U. S. M. C. He was an eminent jurist, legislator and authority. As far back as 1835 he was mayor of Tuscaloosa, Ala., and afterwards member of Congress.

## FORT MONROE, VA.

Maj. E. A. Garlington, Insp. Gen., arrived at the post Feb. 28 to inspect the schools at the post. He remained at the hotel until the evening of March 1, when he returned to Washington. Gen. Rufus Saxton, U. S. A., retired, and his wife are at the Hygeia Hotel and will spend a month at the post.

Miss Fannie Davis, who has been in Washington on a visit to her aunt, Mrs. Campbell, returned home on Feb. 25.

The Newport News Water Company is now busily engaged in laying their pipe to Old Point for the purpose of supplying water to the Chamberlin Hotel. The artesian well recently sunk for the hotel has proven almost an entire failure.

Miss Elizabeth Flagler arrived at the post on Feb. 27 and is stopping with her brother, Lieut. C. A. L. Flagler, C. E., who has charge of the Engineer works at this place. Mrs. Mary Healy, who for the last twenty-five years has been one of the hospital matrons at this post, died at her home in Phoenix, on the morning of Feb. 28, of heart disease. She was buried from the Catholic Church at Old Point on Monday, March 2.

Pvt. William Ferber, who deserted from Light Battery K, 1st Art., Fort Hamilton, some time last October, and subsequently enlisted on the battleship Indiana, and surrendered himself to the commanding officer Feb. 21, 1896, was sent March 3 to the station of his battery, Sergt. Lewis Doner and Pvt. O'Connor L. Jones, Battery G, 5th Art., composing the escort. MEX.

## GEN. LEE AND THE STARS AND STRIPES.

(From the Leesburg (Va.) "Washingtonian," Feb. 22.) The march of the Army was from Chambersburg, Pa., to Gettysburg.

Just on the edge of Chambersburg a large house was passed—the highway was narrow, and the house was immediately on the street. From the window a young girl was waving a Federal flag, giving expression to her patriotic feeling for the North, and her contempt for the passing troops.

"Take in the gridiron," "Fold up the dishrag," was the reception from the men of Dixie.

Just at this juncture Gen. Lee rode up and happened to pause for a moment opposite to the young girl's demonstration of loyalty. Looking up, he raised his hat and courteously said: "All honor to the old flag!"

There was silence for a moment, when some one evidently let the young lady know that the dignified man who had addressed her was Gen. Lee, and her arm fell and the flag lay limp across the sill of the window.

Looking up again, partly with reproof to his men and partly with gallant consideration for a lady, he said: "Wave it on, daughter, wave it on; no one shall disturb you." But the arm and the will were both paralyzed.

## FORT BLISS, TEXAS.

Feb. 28, 1896.

Col. Daingerfield Parker, accompanied by Mrs. Parker, expects to leave the post this week for the East, where they will await the Colonel's retirement in May. They intend stopping at New Orleans first on the way, and from there will visit Atlanta, Asheville, S. C.; Washington, Philadelphia, and, lastly, New York, the Colonel's home. They have only been with the regiment a little over a year, but they will be missed by a great many. Mrs. Parker has been in mourning during the entire time, consequently has taken but very little part in the social life at the post. The Colonel's health has been very poor since his coming to Texas and his friends hope that the change of climate will benefit him. They are the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Beall while their packing is being finished.

Lieut. Col. David Van Valzah, 24th Inf., from Fort Huachuca, Ariz., was in El Paso this week and visited the post in company with Capt. George Ruhlen, looking over what bids fair to be his next station.

Lieut. Nathaniel McClure, 5th Cav., who is to fill Lieut. Foster's place with Troop A, has been ordered to join his command at this place and is expected daily. During Lent there will be a concert in the post hall every Friday night. It is largely attended by the enlisted men, who seem to enjoy it greatly. Capt. Augur has found a very good drill ground on the mesa northeast of the post, where he drills the troop every day excepting Saturdays and Sundays.

Mrs. Barrett, wife of Comy. Sergt. John Barrett, met with an accident last week that resulted in burning her hand very badly.

Washington's birthday was passed very quietly at the post. A little after reveille the band played several of the national airs in honor of the day, but that was about the only demonstration.

There is a new rumor that the regiment is to go to California some time in the summer and that the 14th or 6th are to come here. The former has not been East of the Rocky Mountains for nearly thirty years, and, though their late stations are beautiful, still it would be only justice to send them East for a change.

Lafayette Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Lafayette, Ind., have presented a "loving cup" to the battleship Indiana. It is 12 inches high and 7 inches in diameter, made of solid silver.

## THE ARMY.

DANIEL S. LAMONT, Sec'y of War. J. B. DOE, Asst. Sec'y.

G. O. 3 Department Texas Feb. 24, 1896.

Gun detachments, to consist of one non-commissioned officer and six privates, will be organized at each post in the department for service of such field and machine guns as may be issued thereto. The personnel of each detachment will be changed from time to time, and always be maintained in a state of proficiency. Ammunition for machine guns, authorized in par. 5, G. O. 50, series 1890, H. Q. A., A. G. O., or such as may be announced hereafter in accordance with par. 354, A. R., will be expended annually for target practice. When infantry and cavalry are represented in a garrison, an independent detachment will be organized for each arm; otherwise only one detachment will be required.

By command of Brig. Gen. Bliss:

ARTHUR MACARTHUR, Jr., A. A. G.

Circular 3, Department California Feb. 26, 1896.

The following decision from the Adjutant General of the Army, is published for the information and guidance of officers of this command in signing final statements:

In the case of a private discharged by purchase, who presented his final statements for settlement, the Paymaster declined to pay the retained pay because the commanding officer of the troop had put the following remarks on the final statements, viz., "service not honest and faithful." The soldier admitted that he had been informed that the remark would be entered against him, and that he had not asked for a board under the provisions of par. 148 and 1369, A. R., but claimed that he was entitled to the retained pay, and appealed to the Secretary of War. The case was forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army for decision. It has been returned with the following indorsements:

The Paymaster General forwarded the appeal with these remarks:

There appears to be a misconception on the part of company officers of the intent of A. R. 148 and 1369.

"Under A. R. 1369, a soldier whose service has, by a board of officers, convened under A. R. 148, upon the application of the soldier; or his failure to so apply, after thirty days' notice of the character intended to be given him, been found 'not honest and faithful,' forfeits his retained pay, and he should not be credited therewith on his final statements. If there has been no finding by the board, or if the soldier has not had the notice contemplated by the regulation, the credit for the retained pay should be stated, but the contradictory remark 'not honest and faithful,' should not appear on the final statements. . . . In view of the contradictory certificates, a Paymaster cannot tell what is due the soldier, and must, for his own protection, decline to pay the retained pay. . . ."

The Adjutant General of the Army returned it with the following indorsement:

"Under A. R. 148, the troop commander has no authority to place the remarks, 'service not honest and faithful,' on the final statements unless it can be shown that the soldier had explicitly waived his right to apply for redress, or that the remarks are the 'approved finding of a board of officers under above mentioned paragraph. . . ."

"In the case of Pvt. . . . final statements herewith inclosed, the troop commander did not report the service 'not honest and faithful,' when application for discharge was made, but certified that there was due the soldier \$136, including in this amount the retained pay. 'The final statements should be returned to the troop commander for correction.'"

Hereafter, in this department, when a soldier, notified by his company commander, of his intent to put the remark, "service not honest and faithful" on his final statements, declines to apply for a board of officers, the following will be entered after this remark:

"Soldier was given due notice of foregoing remark and explicitly waived the privilege accorded him in A. R. 148."

When the remark "service not honest and faithful" is the result of the approved action of a board of officers it will be so stated on the final statements.

Men dishonorably discharged are not entitled to retained pay. See par. 1369, A. R.

In any of the above cases no credit will be given for retained pay on final statements.

In all cases where a company commander contemplates putting the remark "service not honest and faithful" on a soldier's final statements, he will give him due notice, and require that he make application for a board of officers at once or explicitly waive the privilege. There should be no chance for question as to the action on the final statement.

By command of Brig. Gen. Forsyth.

O. D. GREENE, A. A. G.

## STAFF DETACHMENTS.

Capt. MacNutt, Ord. Dept., will make not exceeding six visits during the month of March from South Bethlehem, Pa., to the works of the Carpenter Steel Co., Reading, Pa., on official business. (H. Q. A., Feb. 27.)

Capt. Sidney E. Stuart, Ord. Dept., will proceed from Wilmington, Del., to the works of the Laffin & Rand Powder Co., near Wayne Station, Passaic County, N. J., on official business. (H. Q. A., Feb. 27.)

The following-named chaplains are relieved from further duty at the stations in the Department of the Colorado set forth opposite their names: Post Chaplain Winfield Scott, Fort Huachuca, A. T.; Post Chaplain James C. Kekk, Fort Wingate, N. M. (H. Q. A., Feb. 28.)

The following-named officers of the Corps of Engineers will proceed to Willets Point, N. Y., as a board of visitors to the U. S. Engineer School, for the purpose of making the semi-annual inspection of the school: Col. Henry M. Robert, Col. George L. Gillespie, Maj. Chas. W. Raymond, Maj. Henry M. Adams, Capt. Harry F. Hodges. (H. Q. A., Feb. 28.)

The leave granted Capt. Benjamin Munday, Asst. Surg., is extended two months, on surgeon's certificate. (H. Q. A., Feb. 28.)

So much of par. 15, S. O. 27, Feb. 1, 1890, H. Q. A., as relates to Maj. Joshua W. Jacobs, Q. M., is amended to direct him to proceed to Portland, Ore., via St. Paul, Minn. (H. Q. A., Feb. 29.)

Maj. Francis S. Dodge, Paymr., having reported at Headquarters Dept. of Texas, is announced as Chief Paymaster of the department, relieving Col. Charles M. Terrell, Asst. Paymr. Gen. (G. O. 4, D. Texas, Feb. 25.)

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about March 15, 1896, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Capt. James C. Sanford, C. E. (H. Q. A., Feb. 29.)

Payment of troops in Dept. of Missouri for the muster of Feb. 29 will be made by Lieut. Col. Geo. W. Candee, Chief Paymr., at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Rock Island Arsenal, Indianapolis Arsenal Fort Thomas and Columbus Barracks; by Maj. George W. Baird,



Paymr., at Forts Sheridan, Wayne and Brady; by Maj. Charles McClure, Paymr., at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis Powder Depot and Fort Leavenworth, Riley, Reno and Sill. (S. O. 31, D. Mo., Feb. 26.)

Sergt. John M. Pool, Signal Corps, will proceed to Fort Brown, Tex., for duty as military telegraph operator at that post. (S. O. 23, D. Tex., Feb. 26.)

Ord. Sergt. Matthew Duggan will report to the C. O. Fort Columbus, on March 10, 1896, for discharge and re-enlistment, and will then return to Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, N. J. (S. O. 48, D. E., Feb. 29.)

Payments of troops in Dept. of Texas on the muster of Feb. 29, 1896, will be made as follows: By Maj. Francis S. Dodge, Paymr., at Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; by Maj. John P. Baker, Paymr., at Fort Bliss, Brown, Clark, McIntosh and Ringgold and Camp Eagle Pass, Tex. (S. O. 24, D. Tex., Feb. 27.)

Leave for three days is granted Col. Francis L. Town, Asst. Surg. Gen. (S. O. 24, D. Tex., Feb. 27.)

Payments to troops in Dept. of California are assigned to Paymasters as follows: Maj. Alfred E. Bates, Presidio of San Francisco and Fort Mason, Cal.; Maj. John S. Witcher, Alcatraz Island, Angel Island, Benicia Barracks, Benicia Arsenal and San Diego, Cal. (S. O. 24, D. Cal., Feb. 26.)

Maj. John V. Furey, Q. M., is relieved from duty as Chief Quartermaster Dept. of Dakota. Pending the arrival of his successor, Maj. Furey will transfer all public funds pertaining to his office to Capt. Charles H. Ingalls, A. Q. M. (G. O. 1, D. Dak., Feb. 29.)

Maj. Daniel D. Wheeler, Q. M., will proceed from Omaha, Neb., to Fort Meade, S. Dak., for the purpose of inspecting cavalry horses. (H. Q. A., March 2.)

Veterinary Surg. John Tempamy, 9th Cav., will proceed from Fort Robinson, Neb., to Fort Meade, S. Dak., and report to Maj. Daniel D. Wheeler, Q. M., to assist him in the inspection of cavalry horses. (H. Q. A., March 2.)

The following named officers of the Medical Department are relieved from duty in Washington, D. C., to take effect upon the completion of the present course of instruction at the Army Medical School, and are assigned to duty at stations as hereinafter designated: 1st Lieut. Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, Jr., Asst. Surg., Fort Columbus, N. Y., for temporary duty; 1st Lieut. John H. Stone, Asst. Surg., Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; 1st Lieut. Irving W. Rand, Asst. Surg., Fort Apache, A. T.; 1st Lieut. Powell C. Fauntleroy, Asst. Surg., Fort Riley, Kan.; 1st Lieut. James S. Wilson, Asst. Surg., Madison Barracks, N. Y., for temporary duty. (H. Q. A., March 2.)

The troops in the Dept. of Colorado will be paid to include the muster of Feb. 29, 1896, as follows: By Lieut. Col. J. P. Canby, Deputy Paymr. Gen., the clerks and messengers at department headquarters; by Maj. E. W. Halford, Paymr., at Forts Logan, Colo., Douglas and Duchesne, Utah, Whipple Barracks and Apache, Ariz., and Fort Wingate, N. M.; by Maj. W. H. Hamner, Paymr., at Forts Bayard, N. M., Grant, San Carlos and Huachuca, Ariz. (S. O. 32, D. Colo., Feb. 27.)

Maj. Frank M. Cox, Paymr., will proceed from Portland, Ore., to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and return, on March 2, 1896, for payment of clerks and messengers. (S. O. 32, D. Colo., Feb. 27.)

Maj. Charles E. Kilbourne, Paymr., will make the payments due Feb. 29, 1896, at Vancouver Barracks, Fort Canby, Fort Walla Walla and Fort Spokane, Wash., and at Fort Sherman and Boise Barracks, Idaho. (S. O. 32, D. Colo., Feb. 27.)

Maj. Joseph K. Corson, Surg., is relieved from duty as a member of the board of officers appointed to meet at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (H. Q. A., March 4.)

Pvt. William L. McBrien, Hosp. Corps, now at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., is detailed as acting hospital steward at Fort Sheridan, Ill. (H. Q. A., March 4.)

#### CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

##### 1st CAVALRY.—COL. ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD.

The leave granted Capt. Robert R. Stevens, A. Q. M., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., March 2.)

Leave for 25 days is granted 1st Lieut. William C. Rivers, 1st Cav., Fort Apache, Ariz. (S. O. 18, D. Colo., Feb. 24.)

##### 2d CAVALRY.—COLONEL GEORGE G. HUNTT.

2d Lieut. Charles G. Lyman, 2d Cav., will report in person to Lieut. Col. Samuel B. M. Young, 4th Cav., president of the examining board appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (H. Q. A., March 4.)

##### 3d CAVALRY.—COL. ANSON MILLS.

The extension of leave granted Capt. James O. Mackay, 3d Cav., is further extended two months, on surgeon's certificate. (H. Q. A., Feb. 29.)

Leave for three days is granted Capt. J. G. Bourke, 3d Cav. (Fort Ethan Allen, Feb. 24.)

Leave for three months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Capt. John G. Bourke, 3d Cav. (H. Q. A., March 4.)

Pvt. Boughton, of Troop G, 3d Cav., says the Burlington (Vt.) "Free Press and Times," performed a feat on March 2 in the riding hall which places all former feats ever performed in the shade. Even Billy Buffalo must take a back seat. Both Boughton and his horse turned a complete somersault, while going around the hall at a very fair gait. Boughton threw himself to one side so as to avoid the horse falling upon him, which at the time it was done and under the circumstances required an extraordinary amount of presence of mind and when the rest of his comrades jumped to his assistance Boughton turned toward his troop commander and reported himself all right. So much for an old soldier, for Bob was carrying a discharge from the service in his pocket when a large number of our boys here were placed in the corner by the schoolmasks. Outside of a skinned nose and a sore knee Boughton is all right.

G. O. 10, Feb. 25, 1896, 3d Cav., publishes instructions covering marches and camps to be taught non-commissioned officers and troops, and practiced when in the field.

##### 6th CAVALRY.—COL. DAVID S. GORDON.

Corp. John Studt has been promoted Sergeant and Pvt. G. Johnson appointed Corporal in Troop A, 6th Cav.

The resignation of his Sergeantcy, tendered by Sergt. J. G. Warren, Troop H, 6th Cav., is accepted.

Corp. C. G. Toepper, H, 6th Cav., has been promoted Sergeant and Pvt. H. C. Allen appointed Corporal.

##### 8th CAVALRY.—COL. CALEB H. CARLTON.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about March 8, 1896, is granted 2d Lieut. Walter C. Babcock, 8th Cav., Fort Meade, S. D. (S. O. 21, D. Platte, Feb. 24.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about March 10, 1896, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. Matthew F. Steele, 8th Cav., Fort Meade, S. D. (S. O. 22, D. Platte, Feb. 26.)

The 15 days' leave granted 1st Lieut. Charles C. Walcutt, Jr., Q. M. 8th Cav. Fort Meade, S. D., is extended seven days. (S. O. 22, D. Platte, Feb. 2.)

##### 9th CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES BIDDLE.

Lance Corp. Benjamin Lafferty, Troop I, 9th Cav., was on Feb. 24 appointed Corporal, vice Howard, reduced.

##### 10th CAVALRY.—COL. JOHN K. MIZNER.

1st Lieut. P. E. Trippie, 10th Cav., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Agricultural College of South Dakota, Brookings, S. D. (H. Q. A., Feb. 29.)

##### 1st ARTILLERY.—COL. ROYAL T. FRANK.

Corp. John Peskie, D, 1st Art., has been promoted Sergeant.

Corp. E. Blake, Light Bat. K, 1st Art., will proceed to Wheeling, W. Va., for a deserter. (Fort Hamilton, Feb. 25.)

Corp. P. S. Gilman, D, 1st Art., is relieved as school teacher. (Fort Wadsworth, March 1.)

Corp. Oscar Lind, M, 1st Art., has been promoted Sergeant.

1st Lieut. G. W. S. Stevens, 1st Art., is detailed Signal Officer, relieving 1st Lieut. C. L. Best, Jr. (Fort Hamilton, March 1.)

Capt. Gilbert P. Cotton, 1st Art., is detailed member of the G. C. M. at Davids Island, N. Y. H. (S. O. 50, D. E., March 3.)

Sergt. E. J. Wallace, H, 1st Art., is detailed mess steward. (Davids Island, Feb. 28.)

##### 2d ARTILLERY.—COL. RICHARD LODOR.

Leave for three days is granted Lieut. Hamilton Rowan, 2d Art. (Fort Adams, Feb. 26.)

Leave for three days is granted Lieut. H. A. Reed. (Fort Schuyler, Feb. 21.)

2d Lieut. Clarence E. Lang, 2d Art., will report to Col. Charles C. Byrne, Asst. Surg. Gen., president of the Army retiring board at Fort Columbus, N. Y., for examination by the board. (H. Q. A., Feb. 29.)

Corp. C. C. Butler, H, 2d Art., and escort will conduct insane soldier to Washington, D. C. (Fort Schuyler, March 2.)

The leave for seven days taken by Col. Richard Lodor, 2d Art., and extended 14 days, is further extended seven days. (S. O. 49, D. E., March 2.)

Sergt. E. Stewart, E, 2d Art., is relieved from extra duty as school teacher. (Fort Preble, March 1.)

Sergt. R. M. Booker, C, 2d Art., and guard will conduct general prisoner to Fort Columbus. (Fort Warren, March 2.)

##### 3d ARTILLERY.—COL. EDMUND C. BAINBRIDGE.

Leave for seven days is granted Lieut. E. W. Hubbard, 3d Art. (Fort Monroe, Feb. 26.)

Lieut. T. L. Ames, 3d Art., is detailed instructor in gymnastics and calisthenics. (Fort Barrancas, Feb. 14.)

Lieut. B. H. Randolph, 3d Art., is designated to pay troops on muster of Feb. 29. (Fort Barrancas, Feb. 29.)

##### 4th ARTILLERY.—COL. HENRY W. CLOSSON.

2d Lieut. A. S. Fleming, 4th Art., is detailed to Bat. I. (4th Art., March 1.)

Lance Corp. C. F. Starr, I, 4th Art., has been appointed Corporal.

##### 5th ARTILLERY.—COL. WM. M. GRAHAM.

Additional 2d Lieut. Adrian S. Fleming, 5th Art., is assigned to a vacancy of 2d Lieutenant 4th Art., Bat. H, Feb. 1, 1896, with rank from June 12, 1895, vice Martin, promoted. He will report to the C. O. 4th Art., Washington Barracks, D. C., for assignment to duty. (H. Q. A., Feb. 27.)

Sergt. L. Doner, G, 5th Art., and guard will conduct a prisoner to Fort Hamilton. (Fort Monroe, March 3.)

##### 2d INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN C. BATES.

Leave for seven months, on surgeon's certificate, with permission to leave the Dept. of the Platte, is granted Capt. Horace B. Sarson, 2d Inf. (H. Q. A., Feb. 28.)

The following promotions and appointments on Feb. 26 were made in Co. B, 2d Inf.: Corp. William Murphy, promoted Sergeant; Lance Corp. Charles S. Lincoln, appointed Corporal.

##### 3d INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN H. PAGE.

The leave granted Capt. Melville C. Wilkinson, 3d Inf., is extended one month and twenty-two days. (H. Q. A., March 2.)

##### 5th INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM L. KELLOGG.

Lance Corp. H. Murviller, A, 5th Inf., has been appointed Corporal.

##### 6th INFANTRY.—COL. MELVILLE A. COCHRAN.

Upon his own request Principal Musician C. L. Hackleman, 6th Inf., is reduced to the ranks and Pvt. Martin Eckhardt, band, is appointed principal musician. (6th Inf., Feb. 27.)

Leave for seven days is granted Lieut. S. J. B. Schindel, 6th Inf. (Fort Thomas, Feb. 28.)

Maj. W. C. Miner, 6th Inf., will witness payment of command on rolls for February. (Fort Thomas, Feb. 29.)

Lieut. W. C. Bennett, 6th Inf., is temporarily assigned to duty with Co. A and Lieut. G. C. Saffarans with Co. G. (Fort Thomas, Feb. 29.)

Lance Corp. Fred Starkey, B, has been promoted Corporal.

Lieut. S. J. B. Schindel, 6th Inf., is relieved from temporary duty with Co. D. (Fort Thomas, March 2.)

##### 7th INFANTRY.—COL. HENRY C. MERRIAM.

Pvt. John Camac, Co. A, 7th Inf., Fort Logan, Colo., who deserted on or about Dec. 13, 1895, and surrendered himself on or about Feb. 15, 1896, is restored to duty without trial. (S. O. 18, D. Colo., Feb. 24.)

Col. Merriam, 7th Inf., under date of Feb. 26, announces that the following communication is published with great satisfaction: "Headquarters Dept. of the Colorado, A. G. O., Denver, Colo., Feb. 24, 1896. Col. H. C. Merriam, 7th U. S. Inf., commanding Fort Logan, Colo. Colonel—The commanding General of the department directs me to express to you his gratification at the fine display made by the troops of your command in the procession held in Denver, Colo., in honor of the birthday of Washington on the 22d inst. It was a great pleasure to hear the universal praise of the United States troops by many distinguished persons who witnessed the parade. In this connection the General wishes to also refer, at this time, to the excellent appearance of the two battalions of the 7th Inf. when at Colorado Springs last August, and he is glad to see that the garrison of Fort Logan is maintaining its high reputation among the people of this community. Very respectfully, William J. Volkmar, A. A. G."

Gen. Wheaton, commanding Dept. of the Colorado, has written to Col. Merriam, commanding 7th Inf., Fort Logan, expressing his "gratification at the fine display made by the troops of his command in the procession held in Denver, Colo., in honor of the birthday of Washington. It was a great pleasure to hear the universal praise of the United States troops by many distinguished persons who witnessed the parade." Gen. Wheaton also refers to the excellent appearance of the two battalions of the 7th Inf. when at Colorado Springs last August, and "he is glad to see that the garrison of Fort Logan

is maintaining its high reputation among the people of this community."

##### 8th INFANTRY.—COL. JAS. J. VAN HORN.

1st Lieut. John Stafford, 8th Inf., is detailed as a member of the G. C. M. convened by par. 1, S. O. 19, c. s., D. Platte, in place of 1st Lieut. Robert F. Ames, 8th Inf., relieved. (S. O. 21, D. Platte, Feb. 24.)

##### 9th INFANTRY.—COL. CHARLES G. BARTLETT.

Lieut. Col. J. Kline, 9th Inf., will muster the N. C. S. band, etc.; Maj. E. P. Ewers the 1st Batta., and Capt. J. M. Lee, the 2d Batta. (Madison Barracks, Feb. 28.)

Leave for one day is granted Lieut. F. L. Dodds, Q. M. 9th Inf. (Madison Barracks, Feb. 27.)

##### 12th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN N. ANDREWS.

1st Lieut. W. C. Bennett, 12th Inf., is attached to Co. A, 6th Inf., for duty. (Fort Thomas, March 1.)

The following appointment was on Feb. 28 made in Co. G, 12th Inf.: Candidate Lance Corp. Herman A. Sievert, to be Corporal, vice Dobson, discharged.

##### 13th INFANTRY.—COL. ALFRED T. SMITH.

Sergt. T. Murray, G, 13th Inf., will conduct an insane soldier to Washington, D. C. (Fort Porter, Feb. 28.)

Sergt. R. S. Smith, Co. C, 13th Inf., will proceed to Buffalo, to receive a deserter. (Fort Niagara, Feb. 29.)

Sergt. G. B. Stevens, Co. B, 13th Inf., will conduct prisoner to Fort Hamilton. (Fort Columbus, March 4.)

Pvts. Thos. Heaney, D, 13th Inf., and J. P. McGrath, K, have been appointed Corporals.

Lieut. C. S. Hall, Q. M. 13th Inf., will distribute pay on muster of Feb. 29. (Fort Niagara, March 2.)

##### 15th INFANTRY.—COL. ROBT. E. A. CROFTON.

The extension of leave granted Capt. George F. Cooke, 15th Inf., is further extended one month. (H. Q. A., Feb. 28.)

##### 17th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN S. POLAND.

Leave for 15 days is granted 2d Lieut. Henry G. Lyon, 17th Inf. (S. O. 49, D. E., March 2.)

Lieut. B. F. Hardaway is relieved from command of Co. K, 17th Inf. (Columbus Barracks, Feb. 28.)

Capt. W. A. Mann, 17th Inf., is designated recruiting officer and in command of recruit detachment. (Columbus Barracks, Feb. 28.)

Lieut. R. W. Rose, 17th Inf., is relieved from further duty at Fort McPherson. (Fort McPherson, March 1.)

Corp. John Thomas, E, has been promoted Sergeant and Pvt. P. A. August appointed Corporal.

##### 18th INFANTRY.—COL. DAINGERFIELD PARKER.

Pursuant to par. 1, S. O. 38, c. s., H. Q. A., A. G. O., Col. Daingerfield Parker, 18th Inf., will stand relieved from duty in the Dept. of Texas on March 2, 1896. (S. O. 22, D. Texas, Feb. 25.)

##### 20th INFANTRY.—COL. HAMILTON S. HAWKINS.

2d Lieut. Morton F. Smith, 20th Inf., is detailed as a member of the G. C. M. convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., vice 1st Lieut. George H. Sands, 6th Cav., relieved from that duty. (D. Mo., Feb. 25.)

##### 21st INFANTRY.—COL. HORACE JEWETT.

Lance Corp. William G. Atkins, Co. G, 21st Inf., was on March 2 appointed Corporal, vice Curley, reduced.

The Plattsburg "Republican" says: "The alarm spread rapidly through the village and the Plattsburg Barracks Feb. 9 that a boy was perishing on the ice, and a party of 160 volunteers from the 21st U. S. Inf., with about fifty citizens, all under command of Lieut. Anton Springer, Jr., Lieut. Frank H. Lawton and Lieut. Ralph H. Van Deman, went out upon the ice, making a systematic search until 2 A. M. and returning the next day. The body was finally found about two miles from the Plattsburg shore, Sergt. Johnson, of Co. D, being the fortunate one. The conduct of both citizens and soldiers on this trying occasion cannot be too highly praised. The officers and soldiers of the 21st Regt. are especially deserving of the thanks of every citizen for their noble efforts to rescue the boy on Sunday night—while there was a chance he might be saved alive—and for their persistence on Monday until the body was found."

Lieut. E. L. Butts, 21st Inf., is attached to Co. D. (Plattsburg Barracks, March 3.)

Sergt. Louis Blood, E, 21st Inf., is detailed overseer in Q. M. D. (Plattsburg Barracks, March 2.)

The following promotions of non-commissioned officers were on Feb. 26 made in Co. D, 21st Inf.: Corp. Joseph Haessler, to be Sergeant, vice Pederson, discharged; Lance Corp. Andrew Myers, to be Corporal, vice Haessler, promoted. In Co. C, 21st Inf., on March 1 Corp. Thomas Kelly was promoted Sergeant, vice Thomas, discharged, and Lance Corp. Leopold G. Mewins Corporal, vice Langdon, promoted. Corp. F. Kemy, of Co. F, was on March 2 reduced to the ranks at his own request.

##### 22d INFANTRY.—COL. JAMES S. CASEY.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Feb. 24, is granted Lieut. Col. John H. Patterson, 22d Inf., Fort Harrison, Mont. (D. Dak., Feb. 20.)

Col. Casey, in a regimental order of Feb. 28, announces the death of 1st Lieut. John H. Wills, 22d Inf., who died at Asheville, N. C., Feb. 16, 1896, and recounts his service and says: "He was an excellent officer, a kind, courteous and upright gentleman. The profound sympathy of the regiment is extended to his family in their bereavement. As a mark of respect the officers of the regiment will wear the prescribed badge of mourning."

##### 24th INFANTRY.—COL. JACOB F. KENT.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. William R. Dashiell, 24th Inf. (H. Q. A., Feb. 27.)

#### ARMY BOARDS.

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet, at the call of the president thereof, at Fort Sherman, Idaho, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail: Col. Charles E. Compton, Majs. William B. Kennedy, 4th Cav.; Gilbert S. Carpenter, 4th Inf.; James C. Merrill, Surg.; 1st Lieut. William E. Purviance, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Cecil Stewart, Adj. 4th Cav., Recorder. (H. Q. A., Feb. 29.)

The following named officers will report to Col. Chas. E. Compton, 4th Cav., president of the Army retiring board at Fort Sherman, Idaho, at such time as he may designate for examination by the board: Capts. George O. Webster and John J. O'Brien, 4th Inf. (H. Q. A., Feb. 29.)

A board of officers is ordered to convene at Fort Logan, Colo., on Monday March 16, 1896, to make the preliminary examination of such soldiers in the Dept. of Colorado as may be ordered before it, to determine their eligibility to enter the competitive examination for promotion to the grade of 2d Lieutenant. Detail: Col. Henry C. Merriam, 7th Inf.; Maj. Augustus A. De Lofre, Surg.; Capts. Joshua L. Fowler, 2d Cav.; Richard W. Johnson, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Chauncey B. Baker, 7th Inf. The following named applicants for examination will report to the C. O. Fort Logan, Colo., in time to enable them to appear before the board: 1st Sergt. Ferdinand W. Fonda, Troop C, 7th Cav., Fort Grant, Ariz.; 1st Sergt. William H. Faringhy, Co. G, 10th Inf.,



Fort Douglas, Utah; Lance Corp. John J. Bernard, Troop 1, 1st Cav., Fort Bayard, N. M. (S. O. 17, D. Colo., Feb. 20.)

To determine efficiency of men attending post school. Detail: Lieuts. L. L. Durfee, T. L. Smith and H. R. Perry, 17th Inf. (Columbus Barracks, Feb. 26.)

To examine enlisted men for post school diplomas. Detail: Capt. A. D. Schenck, Lieuts. E. H. Catlin and D. W. Ketcham, 2d Art. (Fort Warren, Feb. 28.)

A board will meet at Davis Island to decide upon the claim of Sergt. W. E. Brooks, Bat. M, 1st Art., to an excellent character on his discharge. Detail: Capt. G. P. Cotton and Lieuts. A. Slaker and J. M. Williams, 1st Art. (Davis Island, Feb. 25.)

## COURTS MARTIAL.

At Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Feb. 28. Detail: Maj. Abram A. Marbach, 18th Inf.; Capt. Earl D. Thomas, 5th Cav.; Henry H. Adams, 18th Inf.; George H. Padlock, 5th Cav.; William B. Wheeler, 18th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John D. C. Hoskins, 3d Art.; Samuel E. Adair, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. James G. Ord, 18th Inf.; Joseph E. Casack, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Thomas W. Griffith, 18th Inf.; Judge Adv. (S. O. 23, D. Texas, Feb. 26.)

At Fort Niagara, N. Y., March 6. Detail: Capt. William Auman, Jesse C. Chance, John S. Bishop, 1st Lieut. Munroe McFarland, 2d Lieut. Joseph C. Fox, Paul B. Malone, Charles H. Paine, 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Louis H. Bash, 13th Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 49, D. E., March 2.)

Garrison C. M., Fort Niagara. Detail: Capt. J. C. Chance, Lieuts. J. C. Fox, P. B. Malone and C. H. Paine, 13th Inf. (Fort Niagara, Feb. 29.)

At Angel Island, Cal., March 3. Detail: Capt. John J. O'Connell, Charles G. Starr, 1st Lieut. George A. Jetchmudy, 2d Lieut. Sydney A. Cloman, Frank A. Wilcox, Joseph R. Bins, Dana W. Kilburn, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Leon S. Roudiez, Q. M. 1st Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 24, D. Cal., Feb. 26.)

At the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 25. Detail: Maj. Tully McCrea, Capt. Frank Thorp, Henry J. Reilly, 2d Lieut. William G. Haan, 5th Art.; Milton F. Davis, Samuel McP. Rutherford, Thomas G. Carson, 4th Cav.; Conway H. Arnold, Jr., Additional 2d Lieut. Adrian S. Fleming, 5th Art.; 2d Lieut. George G. Gately, 5th Art., Judge Adv. (S. O. 22, D. Cal., Feb. 21.)

## G. C. M. CASES.

Before a G. C. M. at Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo., of which Maj. William H. Bisbee, 8th Inf., was president, and Maj. Enoch H. Crowder, Judge Adv., was tried Pvt. Robert McNamara, Co. F, 8th Inf., Charge I.—"Absent without leave." Charge II.—"False statement." Charge III.—"Aggravated assault and battery," the specifications alleging that, while on duty for the purpose of affording protection against lawless violence to the Chinese resident or employed at Rock Springs, Wyo., he did unite with others, citizens, in making unprovoked and malicious assaults upon Chinese miners, etc. Findings.—"Guilty." Sentence.—"To be dishonorably discharged, forfeiting all pay and allowances due him, and to be confined at hard labor for four years." The sentence is approved and will be executed at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (G. O. 3, D. Platte, Feb. 19.)

In the case of Corp. Duncan G. Chisholm, Co. B, 23d Inf., tried at Fort Clark and found guilty of keeping his sentinels on post for three consecutive hours without authority and neglecting to relieve and post his sentinels in person, sentenced "to be reduced to the grade of private," the reviewing authority, Gen. Bliss, says: "The finding of the court on the third specification was: 'Find the facts as charged, but attach no criminality thereto.' The facts thus ascertained are set forth in the third specification as follows: 'That Corp. Duncan G. Chisholm, Co. B, 23d Inf., being in command of a guard near the engine house at Fort Clark, Tex., did so neglect his duty that the sentinel left his post, entered the guardroom and went to sleep in his, the Corporal's, presence without being detected or prevented and the entire guard was found asleep by the officer of the day, 1st Lieut. E. P. Pendleton, 23d Inf. This about 2:30 A. M., Feb. 8, 1896.' It is not understood how neglect of an important duty, found to have been actually committed, became purged of its criminality in this case. The evidence fully bears out the allegations set forth in the specification and the court properly so concluded, but its further sanction of this method of discharging guard duty is emphatically disapproved. The findings on the other specifications are approved; as is the sentence, though the latter is deemed too light for the misconduct committed. (S. O. 23, D. Texas, Feb. 26.)

## RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN

The following named enlisted men, now at the stations designated after their respective names, are, upon their own application, placed upon the retired list: Sergt. Peter Salmon, Troop F, 6th Cav., Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Sergt. David Rall, Co. A, 2d Inf., Fort Omaha, Neb.; Corp. Peter Piersen, Co. F, 2d Inf., Fort Omaha, Neb.; Corp. Patrick Kerrigan, Co. C, 19th Inf., Fort Brady, Mich. (H. Q. A., March 2.)

## ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are ordered: 1st Lieut. John T. Martin (promoted from 2d Lieutenant 4th Art.), to the 5th Art., Bat. M, to date from Feb. 1, 1896, vice Johnson, retired; Capt. Charles Dodge (promoted from 1st Lieutenant, 24th Inf.), to the 24th Inf., Co. C, from Dec. 4, 1895, vice Wessells, resigned; Capt. William A. Mann (promoted from 1st Lieutenant 17th Inf.), to the 17th Inf., Co. K, to date from Jan. 1, 1896, vice Greene, retired; Capt. Millard F. Waltz (promoted from 1st Lieutenant 12th Inf.), to the 12th Inf., Co. C, to date from Jan. 9, 1896, vice Viven, deceased; 1st Lieut. William R. Dashiell (promoted from 2d Lieutenant 8th Inf.), to the 24th Inf., Co. K, to date from Dec. 4, 1895, vice Dodge, promoted; he will proceed to join his proper station, Fort Bayard, N. M.; 1st Lieut. Eli A. Helmick (promoted from 2d Lieutenant 2d Inf.), to the 10th Inf., Co. F, to date from Dec. 21, 1895, vice Littell, appointed Assistant Quartermaster; 1st Lieut. Charles G. French (promoted from 2d Lieutenant 25th Inf.), to the 15th Inf., Co. K, to date from Dec. 31, 1895, vice Pague, dismissed; 1st Lieut. Robert W. Rose (promoted from 2d Lieutenant 5th Inf.), to the 17th Inf., Co. H, to date from Jan. 1, 1896, vice Mann, promoted; 1st Lieut. William C. Bennett (promoted from 2d Lieutenant 6th Inf.), to the 12th Inf., Co. C, to date from Jan. 9, 1896, vice Waltz, promoted; he will remain on duty with the 6th Inf. until further orders. (H. Q. A., Feb. 27.)

## G. O. S. Department Mo., Feb. 28, 1896.

Pending the report of the board convened by par. 1, S. O. No. 37, c. s., H. Q. A., post commanders will devote the months of March and April to the theoretical instruction and preliminary drills, contemplated in par. 1, Small Arms Firing Regulations.

Cavalry organizations will use the Springfield carbine unless they have been supplied with the new carbine. By command of Maj. Gen. Merritt.

## M. BARBER, A. A. G.

H. Q. A. A. G. O. March 5, 1896.

Appointments, promotions, etc., recorded in the A. G. O. during the week ending Saturday, Feb. 29, 1896.

## Appointments.

Jasper N. Morrison, of Missouri, to be Judge Advocate, with the rank of Major, Feb. 18, 1896, vice Davis, promoted.

Candidate Corp. Alvord Van Patten Anderson, Troop B, 6th Cav., to be 2d Lieutenant, Feb. 5, 1896, vice Howze, 6th Cav., promoted—to the 6th Cav.

## Promotions and Assignments.

2d Lieut. John T. Martin, 4th Art., to be 1st Lieutenant, Feb. 1, 1896, vice Johnson, 5th Art., retired from active service—to the 5th Art.

Additional 2d Lieut. Adrian S. Fleming, 5th Art., to the vacancy of 2d Lieutenant 4th Art., Feb. 1, 1896, with rank from June 12, 1895, vice Martin, promoted.

1st Lieut. Charles Dodge, 24th Inf., to be Captain, Dec. 4, 1895, vice Wessells, 24th Inf., resigned—to the 24th Inf.

1st Lieut. William A. Mann, 17th Inf., to be Captain, Jan. 1, 1896, vice Greene, 17th Inf., retired from active service—to the 17th Inf.

1st Lieut. Millard F. Waltz, 12th Inf., to be Captain, Jan. 9, 1896, vice Viven, 12th Inf., deceased—to the 12th Inf.

2d Lieut. William R. Dashiell, 8th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, Dec. 4, 1895, vice Dodge, 24th Inf., promoted—to the 24th Inf.

2d Lieut. Eli A. Helmick, 2d Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, Dec. 21, 1895, vice Littell, 10th Inf., appointed Assistant Quartermaster, who resigns his regimental commission—to the 10th Inf.

2d Lieut. Charles G. French, 25th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, Dec. 31, 1895, vice Pague, 15th Inf., dismissed—to the 15th Inf.

2d Lieut. Robert W. Rose, 5th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, Jan. 1, 1896, vice Mann, 17th Inf., promoted—to the 17th Inf.

2d Lieut. William C. Bennett, 6th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, Jan. 9, 1896, vice Waltz, 12th Inf., promoted—to the 12th Inf.

## Retirements.

By operation of law, Section 1, act of June 30, 1882. Col. Charles M. Terrell, Asst. Paymr. Gen., Feb. 24, 1896.

For disability incident to the service, Section 1251, R. S. Capt. James R. Richards, Jr., 4th Cav., Feb. 25, 1896.

## Casualties.

Lieut. Col. George W. Gile (retired), died Feb. 26, 1896, at Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieut. Col. Lewis Merrill (retired), died Feb. 27, 1896, at Philadelphia, Pa.

## GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adj. Gen.

G. O. 6, H. Q. A. A. G. O. Feb. 28, 1896.

The accompanying regulations and scheme of instruction for the government of the Cavalry and Light Artillery School, at Fort Riley, Kan., are published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

## GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adj. Gen.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles. (We shall refer to the regulations another week.)

## Circular 3, H. Q. A. A. G. O. March 4, 1896.

The following decision is published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

Honest and Faithful Service Under A. R. 148.—A. R. 148 will be considered as qualifying A. R. 1369 to the extent that if, after due notice to a soldier of the character intended to be given him on his discharge, and that the words "service not honest and faithful" would be noted on his final statements, the soldier declines to apply for redress in the manner provided for in A. R. 148, his status is the same as though a board of officers had been convened and found the service not honest and faithful.

The remark "service not honest and faithful" will not be noted on final statements under A. R. 148, unless it can be shown that the soldier has expressly waived his right to apply for redress, or that the remark is the approved finding of a board of officers convened as provided in that paragraph, except in cases involving desertion during the term of enlistment, where the character of the service as unfaithful, so far as relates to forfeiture of retained pay, is determined by the act of June 16, 1890.

Following the remark on final statements, "service not honest and faithful," should appear the words "right to apply for redress expressly waived," or, "approved finding of a board of officers," as the case may be.

In the absence of the conditions above set forth, the soldier is entitled to the remark on his final statements, "service honest and faithful." (Decision Asst. Sec. War, Feb. 26, 1896—27221-B, A. G. O., 1895.)

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

## GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adj. Gen.

G. O. 7, H. Q. A. A. G. O. Feb. 29, 1896.

Announces that the San Francisco National Military Cemetery is enlarged by the addition of the tract of land now a part of the military reservation of the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., situated on the northwest side of the existing cemetery.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

## GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adj. Gen.

## ARMY CONFIRMATIONS, MARCH 6.

MARCH 2.—1st Lieut. James Bradford Erwin, 4th Cav., to be Captain, Feb. 25, 1896, vice Richards, 4th Cav., retired from active service.

2d Lieut. Guy Henry Preston, 9th Cav., to be 1st Lieutenant, Feb. 25, 1896, vice Erwin, 4th Cav., promoted.

## California Debris Commission.

MARCH 2.—The following named officers of the Corps of Engineers for appointment as members of the California Debris Commission, to date from Dec. 27, 1895: Col. Charles Russell Suter, Maj. Charles Edward Law Baldwin Davis and Capt. Cassius Eric Gillette.

Member of the Missouri River Commission.

Lieut. Col. William Rice King, C. E.

## CANDIDATES FOR COMMISSIONS.

The following named applicants for examination by board of officers appointed by G. O. 1, c. s., will be sent to Fort Columbus in time to enable them to appear before the board March 26: Sergt. Maj. James V. Heidt, 13th Inf.; Sergt. Alexander T. Owenshire, Co. C, 21st Inf.; Corps. Hugh Thompson, Troop E, 6th Cav.; Geo. L. Byroade, Bat. F, 1st Art.; George H. Steel, Co. D, 5th Inf.; Alfred T. Smith, Co. H, 6th Inf.; John C. Barnard, Co. G, 21st Inf.; Lance Corp. Louis Herman

Gross, Co. G, 3th Inf.; Pvt. John J. Boniface, Jr., Troop A, 6th Cav. (S. O. 52, D. E., March 5.)

## LATE ARMY ORDERS

Leave for four days is granted Capt. E. Van A. Andrus, 1st Art. (Fort Hamilton, March 4.)

Sergt. W. M. Gamage, M. 2d Art., is relieved as school teacher. (Fort Warren, March 4.)

Lieut. C. Deems, 4th Art., is detailed counsel in case before C. M. (Fort McHenry, March 4.)

Garrison C. M., Fort McHenry. Detail: Capt. P. Leary and Lieuts. J. E. McMahon, B. Payne and R. Honey, 4th Art. (Fort McHenry, March 4.)

Pvt. A. E. Moulds, H, 6th Cav., has been appointed Corporal.

Capt. Robert D. Read, Jr., 10th Cav., is granted an extension of one month's leave. Col. C. H. Carlton, 8th Inf., is granted an extension of one month's leave. Prof. James Mercier, U. S. M. A., ordered to Philadelphia, to examine relief map of the battle of Gettysburg. (H. Q. A., March 5.)

Secretary Lamont has issued an order reorganizing the divisions of the office of the Secretary of War. Heretofore there have been four divisions in that office, and the number has now been reduced to three. The change is of no importance to the Army generally.

The friends of Capt. R. D. Evans, U. S. N., will be glad to note that he is once more fit for duty after his recent severe attack of illness.

Army officers registered at the Department during the past week as follows: 1st Lieut. C. M. Abbot, Jr., C. E.; 1st Lieut. Chas. Byrne, 6th Inf.; Maj. C. F. Humphrey, Q. M. D.; Lieut. Col. G. B. Davis, J. A. G. Dept.; Lieut. Col. I. H. Patterson, 22d Inf., and Lieut. Col. G. B. Dandy, retired.

A board of officers at Fort Monroe is expected to assemble in a few days to prepare a programme for heavy artillery target practice during the coming summer. Reports of artillery officers in relation to matters which were submitted by Gen. Miles' direction, have been forwarded to the board.

## STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

1ST CAVALRY.—Hdqs. C. F. G. and K, Ft. Riley, Kas.; B and D, Ft. Reno, O. T.; E and H, Ft. Sill, O. T.; I, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; A, Ft. Stanton, N. M.

2D CAVALRY.—Hdqs. E, G, H and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B and I, Ft. Logan, Colo.; A, C, D and F, Ft. Riley, Kas.

3D CAVALRY.—Hdqs. A, B, D, H, I and K, Jefferson Bks., Mo.; C, E, F and G, Ft. Allen, Wt.

4TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. A, D, G and H, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; E, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; F, Boise Bks., Idaho; B, C, I and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

5TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. A and H, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; B, Ft. Clark, Tex.; F, Eagle Pass, Tex.; C and D, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; E and I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; G and K, Ft. Brown, Tex.

6TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. A, E, G and H, Ft. Myer; D and I, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; B, C, F and K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

7TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. A, C, E, F, H and I, Ft. Grant, Ariz.; B and K, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; D, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; G, Ft. Apache, Ariz.; L, Ft. Sill, O. T.

8TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. B, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, Ft. Meade, S. D.; A and C, Ft. Yates, N. D.

9TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. A, C, E, G, H and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; B and F, Ft. Du Chesse, Utah; D and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.

10TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. C, D, F, H and I, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; B, E, G and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.; A, Ft. Keogh, Mont.

1ST ARTILLERY.—Hdqs. A, G, I and K, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; H, C, D and L, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; E, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; B, H and M, Davis Island, N. Y.; F, Ft. Monroe, Va.

2D ARTILLERY.—Hdqs. B, D and G, Ft. Adams, R. I.; K, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; E, Ft. Probie, Me.; C and M, Ft. Warren, Mass.; A\* and F, Ft. Riley, Kas.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; H and L, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

3D ARTILLERY.—Hdqs. A, H, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; D and L, Jackson Bks., La.; C, Washington Bks., D. C.; A and G, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; I and K, Key West Bks., Fla.; B and M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

4TH ARTILLERY.—Hdqs. A, G, I and M, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Ft. Adams, R. I.; C, D and L, Ft. McHenry, Md.; F, Ft. Riley, Kas.; E, H and K, Ft. Monroe, Va.

5TH ARTILLERY.—Hdqs. A, D, F, H, K and L, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; I, Ft. Mason, Cal.; B and M, Ft. Canby, Wash.; C and E, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.

1ST INFANTRY.—Hdqs. C, D, E and F, Angel Island, Cal.; A, B and G, Benicia Bks., Cal.; H, San Diego Bks., Cal.

2D INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment, Ft. Omaha, Neb.

3D INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

4TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A, B, F and G at Fort Sherman, Idaho; C, Boise Bks., Idaho; D, E and H, Fort Spokane, Wash.

5TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment, Ft. McPherson, Ga.

6TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment, Ft. Thomas, Ky.

7TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment, Ft. Logan, Colo.

8TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

9TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment, Madison Bks., N. Y.

10TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A, B, F and H, Ft. Reno, O. T.; C, D, E and G, Ft. Sill, O. T.

11TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. B, C, E and G, Whipple Bks., A. T.; A, D, F and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.

12TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.

13TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. C, E and H, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; A and G, Ft. Forten, N. Y.; B, D and F, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.

14TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment, Vancouver Bks., Wash.

15TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

16TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment, Ft. Douglas, Utah.

17TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment, Columbus Barracks, O.

18TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. D and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; A, B, C, E, F and G, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

19TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A, E, G and H, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; B, C, D and F, Ft. Brady, Mich.

20TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

21ST INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment, Plattsburg Bks., N. Y.

22D INFANTRY.—Hdqs. C, F, G and H, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; B and E, Ft. Harrison, Mont.; A and D, Fort Yates, N. D.

23D INFANTRY.—Hdqs. B, C, D, E, G and H, Ft. Clark, Tex.; F, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.

24TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. D, E, F and G, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; A, B, C and H, Ft. Huachuca, A. T.

25TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. B, F, G and H, Ft. Miamouia, Mont.; A and D, Ft. Custer, Mont.; C and E, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.



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Navy Journal."

**ENRIQUE C. CASTELLANOS,**  
MONTEREY, Nuevo Leon, Mexico.

"No change whatever is contemplated in the new Army  
cap," said Brig. Gen. Batchelder, Q. M. Gen., during the  
week. "Neither the Secretary nor I have had the mat-  
ter under consideration. It is true that there have been  
some complaints received as to the lack of stiffness of the  
cap, but some complaints were expected. Unless they  
assume large proportions it is doubtful if any alteration  
whatever will be made in the new headgear."

It is reported in Madrid that Gen. Weyler has tele-  
graphed to the Minister of War stating that he does not  
require the 25,000 reinforcements that the government  
has offered to send to them.

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NEW ARMY REGULATIONS.

We have obtained a limited number of copies of the  
Government edition of the new U. S. Army Regulations,  
which we can furnish at the price of \$1.50 a copy, with  
the addition of ten cents for postage, when sent by mail.  
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dress W. C. & F. P. Church, Bennett Building, New  
York City.

At a recent grand ball given at the Hotel del Corona-  
do, San Diego, Cal., Mrs. Beardslee, wife of Rear Adml.  
Beardslee; Mrs. Cotton, Mrs. Stoney, of the Navy, and  
Mrs. Thomas McKee Smith and Mrs. William L. Kneeder-  
ler, of the Army, were the patronesses. The fancy dress  
cotillon was led by Lieut. Burt, of the 1st U. S. Inf.,  
while the music for the evening was supplied by the  
band of the Philadelphia, the flagship of the Pacific  
squadron, which is making a prolonged stay, as is also  
the coast defender Monterey and the Albatross, of the  
Fish Commission, in San Diego Harbor.

It may be stated positively that the North Atlantic  
Squadron will not go on a Southern cruise. The au-  
thorities had under consideration the idea of sending the  
squadron to Tampa Bay, Fla., during last month, but  
finally came to the conclusion that it was too late  
in the season for a Southern trip and consequently  
abandoned the idea. The fact that it has been aban-  
doned may be found in their intention to send the ship  
New York to the Brooklyn Navy Yard to undergo  
minor repairs. It is expected that the remainder of the  
squadron will remain at Hampton Roads, only taking  
outside cruises whenever required by orders to prevent  
filibustering or to go to Tompkinsville to give the  
liberty. Rear Admiral Bunce will devote himself to the  
preparation of a programme of maneuvers for his com-  
mand during the coming summer. The programme will  
be carried out along the North Atlantic coast. The  
itinerary of the cruise has not yet been prepared, but  
it will probably be until after a conference between the  
Secretary and Rear Admiral Bunce. The battleship  
Indiana was assigned to his squadron on Tuesday last  
and will participate in the proposed maneuvers. With  
this vessel Rear Adml. Bunce will have under his com-  
mand the Indiana, New York, Maine, Columbia, Raleigh,  
Cincinnati, Amphitrite and Montgomery. The Amphitrite,  
of course, could not participate in the maneuvers.  
There is talk at the Navy Department of placing the  
Amphitrite out of commission, so that the monitor Ter-  
ror can enter into active service. Should the Terror  
be ready for commissioning until the end of the fiscal  
year, it is believed her crew will be made up from the  
additional men which this Congress will undoubtedly  
authorize the Secretary to enlist. Should she be ready  
within the next month or so, as expected, there is a  
prospect that the Amphitrite will go out of commission.  
The authorities are anxious to have what might be  
called a competitive test of the pneumatic and hydraulic  
apparatus of the monitors and this may be reason why  
they should keep the Amphitrite in commission. The  
contractors for the Terror's pneumatic gear have asked  
the Department to put the Amphitrite through the same  
test as the Terror will undergo and Secretary Her-  
bert has practically agreed to the proposition.

An important conference was held on Monday last be-  
tween Secretary Herbert and Capt. Sampson, Chief of  
the Ordnance Bureau, and Messrs. Hunsicker and De-  
venport, representing respectively the Carnegie and  
Bethlehem Armor Plate Companies. The conference was  
the result of a request to the companies to send rep-  
resentatives to Washington to discuss the proposed con-  
tracts with the Department officials. It is understood  
Secretary Herbert believes that unless the armor plate  
companies make substantial reductions in their bids for  
the armor for the proposed battleships over those which  
gained them former contracts, that there is danger of  
the Senate Naval Committee favorably reporting Sen-  
ator Smith's bill for the establishment of a Government  
armor plate foundry. The Secretary has forwarded to  
the committee, as has been stated in the Journal, an argu-  
ment against the measure. Messrs. Hunsicker and De-  
venport have been acquainted with the Secretary's view  
in this connection. No definite statement was made by  
either of these gentlemen as to what bid his company  
would make, although they intimated that they would  
be lower than heretofore. During the conference the  
matter of the armor advertisement to be issued came  
up for consideration. This advertisement will call for  
5,680 tons of armor ranging in thickness from 4 to 16  
inches.

Now that it is apparent that there is to be no war with  
Spain, at least over the Barcelona incident of Sunday  
last, the war talk has to some extent quieted down. The  
damage done by the mob upon the American consulate  
in Barcelona consisted in all of one pane of glass broken  
and the jingoists have been urging that Spain be called  
upon to pay a heavy indemnity for the occurrence. A  
State Department official suggested to the "Journal" a  
representative that Spain would doubtless agree to permit  
the United States to draw a draft on her for six cents  
that being his estimate of the extent of the damage done.  
The friends of the administration were rather wishing  
that a joint resolution would be passed by Congress in  
order that the President might veto it and thereby be  
given a chance to explain his position to the American  
people. As it is understood by them, his position is the  
assumed by Gen. Grant in 1875, and which his message  
of that year so ably sets forth. With Spain as a possi-  
ble foe, the Venezuelan question has lost popular favor.  
There is no doubt now that matters are trending in the  
direction of a favorable settlement of this controversy.

The officers and companions of the council of the three  
commanderies of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of  
the United States, representing New York, Pennsylvania  
and Connecticut, are to meet in joint convention on  
Wednesday, March 11, for the purpose of organizing a  
national commandery of the order, adopting a constitu-  
tion and electing general officers. The meeting is to be  
called to order in the Governor's room in the City Hall  
in New York City. Among those who will attend the  
meeting are Rear Adml. John L. Worden, U. S. N.; Gen.  
Alexander S. Webb, U. S. A.; Gen. John Porter Hays,  
U. S. A.; Gen. Fitz-John Porter, U. S. A.; Adml. Daniel  
L. Braine, U. S. N.; Lieut. Irving M. Avery, U. S. A.;  
Col. Henry C. Morgan, U. S. A.; Capt. Henry Hobart  
Bellas, U. S. A.; Adml. Samuel R. Franklin, U. S. N.;  
Adml. Daniel Ammen, U. S. N.; Lieut. Gen. J. M. Sch-  
field, U. S. A.; Adml. Richard W. Meade, U. S. N.;  
Gen. C. C. Augur, U. S. A.; Gen. S. Van Vliet, U. S. A.;  
Adml. Stephen B. Luce, U. S. N.; Gen. D. C. Rucker,  
U. S. A.



## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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## STUDY OF MINOR TACTICS.

The supplementary report of Brig. Gen. James W. Forsyth, commanding the Department of California, on "Field Exercises," suggests the importance of the study of "minor tactics," which receives far too little attention in our Army. Instead of being made part of a system of military instruction, applying alike to all departments of the Army, it is made the sport of chance, and when field exercises are ordered, as in the case of Gen. Forsyth, they are undertaken under great difficulties. "No extra expense was incurred through any of these marches in camps, but a number of embarrassing difficulties arose on account of a lack of means," Gen. Forsyth is not even able to give us, for the benefit of troops other than his own, the reports, itineraries and maps submitted in connection with the marches, reconnaissances, problems, exercises, etc., of which he gives an account. In view of the discouraging conditions Gen. Forsyth and his troops are entitled to great credit for what they have accomplished. The result has been very satisfactory and "it is believed that the system of field instruction here outlined is a thoroughly practical one—applicable in whole or in part to small commands of varying size and constitution, and to any ordinary military post or department." All officers and men rendered cheerful and excellent service. "I have never had experience with instruction where greater interest and enthusiasm were displayed or better results achieved," says Gen. Forsyth.

Speaking of practical instruction, in his report for 1892 the Inspector General said: "Generally but little beyond the drill of the two arms has been attempted. In the Department of the East the foot troops generally this year appear to have had no practice marches or instruction in the field; and in the Department of Arizona only such marches as the exigencies of the service have made necessary, which may have been sufficient. The garrisons of three posts in three several departments are not reported to have had such instruction during the past year. It is earnestly recommended that orders be issued from Army Headquarters which will insure careful tactical instruction in addition to the drill at all posts."

Again in the report for 1893 we are told that "the great need of the Army is practice in minor tactics, and yet this branch of instruction appears to have been generally ignored. The inspectors have done what was possible to awaken an interest in this subject by calling on the troops to perform some simple maneuvers, but there can be no adequate advancement in this respect unless systematic and comprehensive exercises during the year are definitely and regularly required."

Referring to the neglect of the requirements of par. 220, A. R., the Inspector General said in 1894: "The great need of the Army is not theoretical instruction nor routine duties, but the frequent and thorough application of principles, gathered from all sources, in the solution of tactical and other military problems. To be sure, this has been done at some posts during the past year, and at Forts Riley and Leavenworth the instruction has been ample, and the experience of the strike has been instructive and has demonstrated how every opportunity had been improved to the utmost, but in a majority of cases it has been confined to short practice marches and guard duty, and even this instruction has been totally neglected by a number of the garrisons much beyond their immediate limits."

Finally, in the last annual report of the Inspector General's Department we are reminded that "the number of officers in our service who have had experience in handling large masses of troops is growing less and less each year, and there are many on its rolls who have never seen a brigade of troops." "Can a satisfactory condition of instruction exist under such circumstances?" we are

asked. "Has not the time come when it is absolutely essential, in order to instruct the younger officers of the Army how to best apply the theoretical knowledge which they have acquired at the Military Academy and at the service schools to occasionally concentrate troops at some central points, and engage in a series of maneuvers approximating as nearly as possible to the actual conditions of war, forbidding the exercise of any maneuver which can be performed while in garrison? Troop and company commanders acting merely independently are probably as thoroughly versed in their duties as could be desired, but as subordinate commanders, under service conditions, some of them may have had inadequate experience, or those who have had sufficient experience date it back thirty years, and since then many elements of the soldier's trade have radically changed."

"There was never a time in the history of our Army when the officers and men were better prepared theoretically to meet an enemy than now; what they need is practice, and, next to war, a simulated condition of war, and a system of thorough and intelligent inspection, is the best school. This instruction with large units is now more important than ever before. With a new arm, new drill regulations, a large number of well educated but inexperienced officers, the time is ripe for practice of a practical kind, with forces sufficiently large to simulate war conditions. This is the essential element of modern soldierly life and instruction."

The difficulties attending such instruction as is here suggested are not overlooked. The organization of our Army is defective, it is cut up into small garrisons, and the area of their drill grounds is restricted. But with proper appreciation of the need of instruction in minor tactics a way will be found to accomplish at least something, as is shown in this instructive report by Gen. Forsyth; as has been shown before in the reports on the tentative experiments at Chillico and Camp Crook and in the field exercises and maneuvers ordered in several departments, notably that of Arizona in 1887 and 1888, after the Geronimo campaign. The Inspector General suggests that every post commander be required to report at the commencement of the season just what kind of practical instruction he proposes to give beyond the drill. A test of the result at the annual inspection would, he thinks, tend to stimulate interest in this subject. "One thing is certain," says Gen. Forsyth, "that the way for improvement in conducting this class of instruction does not lie in querulous complaints and useless fault-finding with unsatisfactory conditions. The best way to improve is for each individual to earnestly and systematically study the art of war as it applies to his particular arm. The General's report and the accompanying orders contain suggestions as to the conduct of field instruction which we commend to the attention of those interested. Two problems given were solved by Capt. C. G. Starr and M. P. Maus, 1st Inf.; Capt. G. H. Gale, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. J. M. Neals, 4th Cav., and 2d Lieut. T. W. Winston and G. G. Gatley, 5th Art. Among errors noted was the attempt of a small patrol, properly concealed, to hold a full battery in check, failure to preserve the prescribed patrol formation under all circumstances, giving too scant information in reports and field notes, marching away from camp without due precautionary measures, failure to seek cover where practicable, firing without aiming, neglect to run the pieces of a battery back and limber up under cover, popping away at each other with blank cartridges at very short ranges and in plain open view, a discouraging lack of the use of advance scouts, moving across open spaces exposed to the enemy's fire in close order, and at a slow pace. It must be remembered, says Gen. Forsyth, "that instruction is obtained fully as much from an observation of the errors (if not more so) than (as?) from that of the successful features of an engagement."

The Squire coast defense bill, which has been reported to the Senate, and to which we referred last week, is very favorably regarded by military authorities. "I only hope," said Gen. Miles to the "Journal" correspondent, "that the Senate will lose no time in passing the Squire bill now that it has been favorably reported. Its provisions are very good, giving us an annual appropriation with which to carry on the work. If Congress would grant enough money in a lump I would guarantee to put the coast in a fortified condition inside of two years. What we particularly want protection for is our cities. They are the jewels of the nation and we should guard them. They are generally located near deep water, accessible to an enemy's fleet. They could not be protected without a navy costing thousands of millions of dollars, while for a comparatively moderate sum expended for land batteries, they could be held against the navy of one foreign government or against several of them combined. If Congress will enact a measure for the construction of coast fortifications we will lose no time in building the guns and emplacements and putting them in position."

Lieut. Gen. Grant, Inspector General of Fortifications, in a letter to Lieut. Col. William Ludlow, U. S. A., Military Attache, United States Embassy, London, said: "As for the time head of the Corps Royal Engineers, and as a brother officer, for as such I look on all Engineer officers, and especially those of a nation so closely connected to us by ties of blood and language as yours, I hope you will allow me to express to you our very deep regret at the premature death of Maj. Post, and our sympathy with the corps to which you both belonged, and with his friends and relations in their loss. It is a sad and sudden end to a career of so much promise, and I should be grateful if you could take such means as you

may think best to convey our message of sympathy to those concerned. To many of our officers he was well known, and wherever known liked and appreciated, and by no one more so than myself. Our personal intercourse had always been most pleasant, as well indeed in earlier days that with many of your officers, who, in America, invariably showed me the greatest kindness and hospitality." Lieut. Gen. Chapman, Director of the Military Intelligence Division of the British War Office, also wrote as follows: "I will not, however, delay till then to say how very sorry I was to hear of Maj. Post's sudden death, though I feel that I am only one of a large circle of friends in England, each one of whom will greatly regret his loss. My relations with him were always of the pleasantest nature and I shall ever retain the kindest recollections of him."

Gen. Baratieri, who commands the Italian forces in Abyssinia, has the reputation of a capable and self-reliant soldier who is disposed to the fault of undervaluing his enemy. This disposition on his part has been stimulated by the criticisms of the strategists of the newspapers and the cafés, who are now howling themselves hoarse because the Italian troops have met with a severe and humiliating disaster. Gen. Baratieri was reported to have 37,000 men, including trained native levies. Seven thousand of these were detached for duty in garrisoned towns and forts. The Abyssinians appear to have deceived the enemy as to their strength and purposes and led him too far by a semblance of retreating and then turned with a furious attack in which the Italians lost, according to a despatch to the London "Daily News," 10,000 men in killed, wounded and missing. Of 247 officers who took part in the battle of Sunday last only forty returned. Of brigade commanders Gen. Albertone was killed and Gen. Arimondi severely wounded. Gen. Baratieri in his report explains that he was obliged to attack because Gen. Albertone's brigade advanced too far and lost contact with the Army. The white troops of Albertone's command did not resist the assault of the Abyssinians, and fell back in disorder, hindering the artillery from taking position. The black troops of the brigade were braver and fought with more valor and vigor than the whites. The Italians in the morning occupied two ridges in the vicinity of Adowa, but they were compelled to abandon these positions by immense phalanxes of the enemy. The fighting was evidently of a terrific character, and the retreat of most of the battalions was a mere rout. Gen. Baratieri has been relieved from command by Gen. Baldissera, placed on half pay and summoned to Rome to answer for his defeat. The Italians are entitled to sincere sympathy in their present situation, which is certainly very embarrassing. They may wish themselves well out of this attempt at colonial achievement, but they cannot withdraw without damaging loss of prestige. As one of the ablest of Italian journals, the "Opinione," says: "But one point is clear—that, in whatever manner we wish to get out of this trouble, either restricting our possessions in Africa or even abandoning them altogether, we must come out with honor. In other words, the necessity of to-day is to conquer."

Both houses of Congress have passed resolutions of sympathy with the Cuban insurrectionists, but as they have not agreed as to the form these resolutions should take, they are not yet concurrent resolutions, and thus far have no effect. As the vote by each house in favor of its resolutions was nearly unanimous, and as both sets of resolutions are designed for the same purpose, it is not likely that there will be any serious difficulty in bringing the two houses to an agreement as to the exact form the concurrent resolutions should take. The Conference Committee have agreed on the House Resolutions and action on their report will be taken in the Senate March 9. At the best, they are a mere expression of American sentiment, and as such may be considered as a fair offset for the expressions of Spanish public sentiment hostile to the United States, which are reported from Barcelona. Neither the action of the American Congress nor of the Spanish students necessarily involve war or a threat of war. It is executive action that will practically determine our relations to Spain. Even should the President of the United States conclude to defer to the public sentiment expressed by Congress, it does not necessarily follow that his action would result in war. Unless the rights of our own citizens are involved, he would hardly be justified in interfering by direct act in the affairs of Cuba, and the Spanish government is less likely to be so influenced by excited public sentiment as to take any action compelling war with the United States. At the same time it is a part of wisdom to prepare for emergency, and our executive officers are doing their best to put the Navy at least in a position for prompt action if occasion calls for its services. Congress will, no doubt, support the hands of the Department by passing through both houses the Naval Emergency Bill, which has already received the approval of the Senate. It will give an additional force of 1,000 men to the Navy and will enable the President in case of necessity to avail himself of the services of mercantile marine and the Naval reserve. The logical result of the action of Congress on foreign matters is an increase of both Navy and Army, but there is much more probability that favor will be shown to the Navy than to the Army. Congressmen can see the force of the demand for more ships and more sailors, but they are not so open to conviction on the subject of the need of more soldiers. For some reason the Army is not popular in Congress, and the disposition seems to depend in Army matters upon the unorganized patriotism of the country. Every fighting American thinks he can be transformed into a soldier at any time by the simple process of volunteering. He is not quite so sure of his ability to command a ship, and has a suspicion, if he has ever been to sea, that it is even more necessary for the sailor to consult his stomach than for the soldier, who is said to march on it.



## ATHLETICS AT THE U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY.

(Written for the "Army and Navy Journal" by Elihu S. Riley.)

Gymnastics, including the art of dancing, is a part of the curriculum of the Naval Academy, though in the table of coefficients that determine a graduate's standing, it counts for nothing. When Mr. Thompson, a graduate of the Academy, several months since, in presenting a loving cup to the Naval Academy Auxiliary Athletic Association, to be a perpetual memorial of the athletes of the Academy from year to year, said that athletics should be a part of the curriculum of the Naval Academy and should count in the standing of a cadet at graduation, that sentiment was applauded to the echo by the naval cadets. That incident indicates the growing sentiment of the public for the science of athletics, and the enthusiastic devotion of naval cadets to the art of physical development.

The gymnastic, the athletic and physical divisions of the curriculum of the Naval Academy are separate, and have no common tie. They are not even dignified with the name of a department, but where the greatest effort is made to bring them under the recognized control of the Academy is called Branch of Physical Training, in charge of Surg. Henry G. Beyer, M. D. Prof. Matthew Strohm is the instructor in swimming, boxing and gymnastics, under the department of seamanship, naval construction and naval tactics. Sword Master A. J. Corbesier, who lays the foundation in every cadet of his future physical and military alignment, in his clever and successful setting-up drills, is in the department of ordnance and gunnery; while field sports have no professor to teach the arts, except such as the cadets themselves secure from time to time, and have no place whatever in the academic curriculum. In spite of this want of unity of purpose and definiteness of final result, the naval cadets have made a progress that has attracted the attention of the nation, given unmeasured pleasure to themselves, excited the generous enthusiasm of their friends, and have recorded splendid events with victories that did credit to both their brain and brawn.

The originator of the gymnastic art in the Naval Academy was Sword Master A. J. Corbesier, an old French soldier, who had served five years in Algeria as sword master in the same company, of which Souci, the present Commander-in-Chief of the French Army, was Captain. The father of the gymnastic science of the Naval Academy still remains in the institution to teach his art to the future officers of the American Navy, and to smile with satisfaction as he sees, year by year, additions to the sports of the Academy that he recommended a quarter of a century ago, to be then received with derision or inappreciative silence.

**Boat Crews.**—The Academy took readily to the water. In 1872 they had a race with a Philadelphia crew and beat them; but the sport was allowed to languish until the spring of 1893, when a young cadet from Missouri, Winston Churchill, entered with spirit into the development of a boat crew. He was but scantily helped by the authorities at first, but he did get leave to visit Yale and watch their stroke. He came back enthusiastic for the work, and the result was that, in June of that year, the cadets rowed a mile and a half race against the Neptunes of Baltimore, an older crew of some local repute. The Navy just rowed right away from the Neptunes. The next year the cadets ambitiously tried Pennsylvania University. It was a three-mile course; the cadets had had no trainer except their indomitable captain, Churchill. The Pennsylvanians made the course in 19 minutes and 33 seconds. The Navy came in 23 seconds later. This was considered a fair showing for so young a crew. The Navy, in 1895, tried the Potomacs of Washington on a mile and a half stretch, falling behind them only a length and a half at the close. The second class in the summer of 1893 rowed the Severn of Annapolis in a four-oared shell. The cadets steered wildly, and went over more ground than their opponents, but lost the race by a length. They are training again, with Naval Cadet Harry S. Kimball as captain for the season of 1895. Mr. Churchill resigned from the Navy shortly after his graduation in 1894 to enter the service of the "Army and Navy Journal."

**In and Outdoor Sports.**—The gymnasium of the Naval Academy has had one instructor only to manage its course of instruction in the last twenty-eight years, Prof. Matthew Strohm. When the cadets have their tournaments, of which there are generally two a year, to quote the verdict of a spectator, "It is as good as a circus." Nothing is neglected or slighted in these exhibitions of skill that belong to the recognized course in gymnastics, and the spectators are sure to split their sides over the grotesque tumbles and hold their breath at the daring double-trapeze.

Below are some of the records the cadets have made in indoor and outdoor sports in the last eight years. There are other creditable records, but they would have no relative test, since the rules under which they were made have radically changed: 100 yards run, Graham, S. V., '94, 10 2-5 seconds; running the bases, McCormack, M. J., '95, 14 4-5 seconds, and Mustin, H. C., '96, 14 seconds; half-mile run, MacArthur, A., '96, 2 minutes 10 4-5 seconds; 440 yards run, Henderson, R. W., '97, 56 seconds; 220 yards run, Henderson, R. W., '97, 23 3-5 seconds; 120 hurdle race, Taussig, P. E., '96, 16 2-5 seconds; one mile run, Parker, T. D., '93, 19 4-5 seconds; throwing 16-lb hammer, Karns, F. D., '95, 92 feet 7 inches; putting 16-lb shot, Karns, F. D., '95, 35 feet 9 1/2 inches; running high jump, Asserson, W. C., '97, 5 feet 9 1/2 inches; running broad jump, Mustin, H. C., '96, 19 feet 5 inches; pole vault, Mustin, H. C., '96, 10 feet 3 1/2 inches; swimming 50 yards, Izard, W. B., '95, 31 4-5 seconds (world's record); throwing baseball, Williams, H., '97, 340 feet 2 inches; hitch and kick, Wilbur, C. D., '88, 9 feet 1 inch (world's record); batting record, Ridgely, R., '94, average, .463. It will be observed that the Academy holds two of the world's records.

Outdoor sports began shortly after Adm. D. D. Porter became superintendent of the Naval Academy, which was in 1866. The date of the exercises was Thanksgiving Day, and they ended with the farcical race for the greased pig. The date has been changed, and, under the auspices of the Naval Academy Auxiliary Association, every May the cadets meet and try their several abilities. It is a day of special interest in academic circles—medals are awarded to the best, and applause is generous to the successful.

**Setting-Up Drills.**—The setting-up drill is the creation of Professor Corbesier, and it is under the commands from his stentorian voice that the cadets execute the several exercises of this fundamental drill. There are eighteen of these primary movements. Each of these principal movements has its appropriate set of secondary gymnastics, and, when all the class are exercising together, they present an interesting and amusing spectacle. In three or four days the drill will begin to show in a marked improvement in the bearing of the cadet. Almost every new cadet has some fault of gait or carriage. This drill alters all these and gives the bearing required in a military institution. After the setting-up drill the company is divided into two squads. An officer takes one to instruct in the first principles of military

maneuvering, and the cadets respond with alertness to "Right," "Left," "Right about," and other fundamental commands. Professor Corbesier takes the other half for the bayonet drill, teaching them the use of this weapon. The two officers then change swords and instruct the new recruits in other branches of company drill.

**Baseball.**—The naval cadets play fair, but not especially clever baseball. Here, as in other departments of the Academy, rate and rank come into play, and last season there was considerable attrition because a second-class man was made captain. The first-class men refused to play, and this led to a signal defeat of the team at the hands of their ancient rivals, the St. John's College Club. Affliction taught the team wisdom, and its differences were adjusted, the old enemy again met and vanquished. The cadets have beaten Yale at baseball and Hopkins University, but the Georgetown team was so superior as to put the cadets in a ludicrous light, chasing the ball around to the score of 25 runs for their opponents. The latter-day players who did good work were Ridgely, R., Macklin, McCormack, Barnes, Johnson, M., Henry, Littlefield. Ridgely was unsurpassed as a left fielder, and could take in fine form the longest flies; Johnson was excellent at third, his forte being his splendid knack of taking the most difficult fouls; Littlefield, still at the Academy, is an exceptionally fine infield fly-taker; no professional could excel the skill displayed by him last season in taking flies. Two were caught running with the ball, while looking back over his shoulder to gauge where they would drop; they seemed to spectators beyond the possibility of being caught. He plays on second. No failures dishearten the cadets. They pursue the even tenor of their way, and early in the spring they will be again found batting flies or practicing pitching, batting and catching in the net, ready to meet all comers, and to play with as much vim in defeat as in victory.

**Football.**—The cadets do play football. They began it nearly twenty years ago under the Rugby rules, and in the mild manner with which it first inoculated America. With the accelerated vim of the game in this country have grown the fervor and strength with which the cadets labor on the gridiron field. In 1893 the cadets held Pennsylvania down to 12 points, and scored the same season 6 to Lehigh's 12. This last (1895) season the work of the cadet football team was: Franklin-Marshall 0, Cadets 68; Elizabeth City College 0, Cadets 6; New Jersey Athletics 0, Cadets 34; Indians from Carlisle School 0, Cadets 34; Orange Athletics 10, Cadets 6; Lehigh 6, Cadets 4. In the eyes of the naval cadets and their friends the Academy plays but one game, and that with West Point. Since that pass-at-arms has been shut off by the inexorable orders of the Secretaries of the Army and Navy, while the practice and mettle of the team are maintained, interest has dropped from the high tension to which it had developed with cadets, naval officers and friends of the Academy. All other games, when these series were on, were mere preparatory rehearsals. Four of these matches were played. In 1890, at West Point, resulting, Navy, 30; West Point, 0. In 1891, at Annapolis, the Army had learned something between times, and surprised the Navy and delighted its own friends by redeeming itself to the score of 32 to 16. It was a spectacle never to be forgotten, as the Army at the first onset came on like a thunderbolt, and Captain Trench, gigantic and capable, realized with flushed face and embarrassed brow, as the Army neared the Navy's goal, for the first time they had met the enemy and they were theirs. From that moment of mortifying defeat the Academy team determined to redeem itself. The officers of the Academy and of the Navy generally encouraged the cadets by counsel, money and apparatus, and the cadets went down to hard and laborious training with the spirit of Spartans. They met West Point on its own fair fields in November, 1893, and, after one of the most scientifically played and hotly contested games, won by a score of 12 to 4. Captain Trench was happy and so was all the Navy. West Point was described by a naval officer who was present that fateful evening as a "funeral." Then came the final test in November, 1894, at Annapolis. The Army was again beaten. Although the naval cadets' team will lose over half of its members this season, the "sailors" have not forsaken hope nor lost interest in the future of the greatest of the outdoor sports. Naval Cadet Joseph W. Powell is captain for the season of 1896, and Cadet William G. Dubose manager. Those who will graduate in June and leave the Academy before the season begins are: Marshall, center; Castleman, left tackle; Kimball, right tackle; Mustin, quarter back; McCauley, captain and left end; Craven, right end; Henry, goal keeper.

Those who loom up at present as the most promising candidates to fill the vacant positions are: White, center; Graham, left tackle; Peterson, right tackle; McCarthy, quarter back; Collins, left end; Yarnell, right end. There yet are other excellent men among the "Hustlers," the second team of whom are Taussig, Hunt, Leahy, Landis and Smith, and there is a chance for all good players in football, for there is one place where the democracy of ability absolutely prevails in the Naval Academy, and that is in the republic of football. The members of the team of '95 who will play in '96 are: Hilary Williams, left half back; John Halligan, left guard, and A. St. Clair Smith.

Captain Powell is a New York cadet, and was appointed to the Naval Academy from the 24th District by Congressman Chickering. He never took part in any other athletics except football. He was on the team last year, and all his brawn is not in his legs and arms—he has some in his head, for he stands No. 5 in order of scholastic merit in his class, the second, which has over seventy members.

Manager William G. Dubose was born at Charlottesville, Va., but was appointed from Georgia, of which State he and his parents are residents. He is an alumnus of St. John's College, Annapolis, having stood at the head of the freshman class when he left it to enter the Naval Academy. Then he won his appointment in competition with thirteen others. In the Academy he stood at the head of his class at both annual examinations. He is the son of Surg. William G. Dubose, U. S. N. His election as manager of the football team shows his interest in the game, and the esteem in which he is held by his fellow-cadets.

**Lawn Tennis and Golf.**—The cadets essay some lawn tennis chiefly among themselves, occasionally with the ladies as opponents and partners. The officers, in the long summer months who are left on duty in the Academy, and in the latter days of the genial spring of this climate, do valiantly on the court with ball and racket. The ladies, married and single, are as energetic, but not as numerous as the gentlemen in fanning the ball over the net. But sports change, and this spring the delightful game of golf was introduced. The introduction of this healthful and agreeable sport is due to the efforts of Lieut. Bainbridge-Hoff, seconded by the assistance of Med. Insp. Walton, whose interest in right and reasonable things deepens with his broadening and comprehensive experience. The first tee, for both the regular and the regular course, is at the hospital, and the ladies' link has six holes, extending three-fourths of a mile. The regular course has nine holes, and extends over a mile and a half. The links are very difficult on account of the extent and variety of the hazards.

## WORK FOR THE NAVAL MILITIA.

Asst. Sec'y McAdoo has laid out a programme of work for the Naval Militia, which, if carefully carried out, will result beneficially, not only to the reserve itself, but to the naval service generally. He has sent a communication to the Adjutant General of each State Naval Militia, of which the following is a copy:

The Department has the honor to transmit herewith copies of "Form No. 5, N. M.," which, it is requested, shall be issued to the naval militia organizations in the State, with orders from you for their co-operation with the Navy Department in collecting the information called for in the forms. The Department desires this information for the Naval War College at Newport, R. I., to enable its officers to properly prepare its war charts. The naval militia can render no more important service to this Department than in the work of this character. It is in itself of the greatest value, but, incidentally, its collection is of educational value to the militia itself.

The Department has submitted in its estimates to Congress for this year's appropriation, the following: "NAVAL MILITIA: For arms, accoutrements, small outfits, pulling boats, and the printing of the necessary books of instruction for the Naval Militia of the various States, etc., under such regulations as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe, fifty thousand dollars."

If this measure passes it is the intention of the Department to at once call a survey on the boats loaned to the States for the use of their naval militia, with a view to ascertaining what each boat needs in the way of repairs and equipments to make it thoroughly serviceable in the reconnaissance herein suggested.

The 1st Naval Battalion of New York has sent in to this Department, for the Naval War College, a book of information on Long Island, covering very much the same ground as called for in the "Form No. 5, N. M.," which information, though collected in a very short period, is of the highest value. It is accompanied by photographs, sketches, and charts drawn to scale, and contains a description of a chain of signal stations from the battalion headquarters in New York, along the entire coast of Long Island, into Great Neck Bay.

If it shall be decided by the State military authorities to issue these blank forms to the naval militia in your State, the Department requests that instructions be given the various commanding officers to include on this blank further information, as follows:

"Under question 2: (a) Are the docks lighted? if not, how can they be lighted at night? (b) Give soundings all around the dock, noting the tide and stating stage of tide.

"Under question 5: (p) State condition of roads; (q) nearest place to obtain good, fresh water and fresh provisions.

"Also, always note local and natural landmarks and give names, place of residence, usual calling ground, and extent of territory covered by local pilots, fishermen, and others who are familiar with particular localities and who are themselves well known."

It will be noted that the blank forms are merely suggestive as to size of the sheets. The information should be sent in on blanks other than those here furnished, the "Form No. 5, N. M." being intended as a reference and standard as to size of form and character of information required.

The districts and sections covered by the information collected will be given such temporary local designation as will enable the Department to identify them, as it is proposed later to divide the country into military districts and sections, official notice of which will be given you.

Orders have been issued by the Navy Department directing the detachment of Rear Adm. Norton from command of the South Atlantic station. These orders were issued upon Adm. Norton's application, he being desirous of returning to the United States, although his term of duty in the South Atlantic will not expire for nearly eight months. There is talk at the Department that he proposes applying for retirement upon his return, but among his friends who know his plans this is discredited. He will sail for the United States on the Newark, it having been determined to bring that vessel home. Upon her arrival she will be surveyed, and if extensive repairs are found necessary she will be placed out of commission. No decision has yet been reached by the Navy Department as to who will succeed Adm. Norton. Old rumors about changes in Commanders-in-Chief of the several stations, with a view to providing a squadron for Rear Adm. Ramsay, are in circulation, but it is not generally believed that this officer will go to sea.

The memory of the boy who "stood on the burning deck, whence all but him had fled," is perpetuated in the new French torpedo gunboat Casabianca, to be attached to the Mediterranean squadron.

A St. Petersburg correspondent of the New York Herald calls attention to the fact that Russia has transferred her chief naval center to the Black Sea and that she has a plan for seizing the forts protecting Constantinople by a land attack with 70,000 men. The knowledge of the fact that this would open the way to the passage of Russian ships from the Euxine is said to explain the withdrawal of the British squadron from proximity to the Dardanelles. A Russian is quoted as saying: "The Japanese are arming and building; we feel sure that they intend to have a war at us while we are still unprepared, for, however fast we launch new ships, they can outmatch us, thanks to the millions lying to their credit in the Bank of England. I have found this feeling, that a conflict with Japan is inevitable, very prevalent in Russian naval circles."

England has at Chatham four docks and four locks capable of receiving a Revenge or a Magnificent, and will have at Portsmouth ten when the two now constructing are completed. These new docks are 563 feet 6 inches in length at the coping and 550 feet 6 inches on the floor; the extreme width at coping is 120 feet, upon the floor 75 feet. The depth of water over the entrance sills is 33 feet 10 inches at high-water ordinary spring tides. One dock is 82 feet, being the span from "stop" to "stop," but No. 15 has been widened at the entrance to 94 feet in anticipation of vessels of larger displacement and broader beam than any now existing.

The Italian torpedo boat which was recently lost was No. 19 T. Eleven officers and men went down with her. The Chilean cruiser Ministro Zenteno was launched Feb. 1 at Elswick. She is 330 feet 5 inches long by 45 feet 9 inches broad, has a displacement of 3,450 tons, and will have a speed of twenty knots. Her armament is to consist of eight 6-inch, ten 6-pounders, and four 1-pounder quick-firing guns, with three torpedo tubes.

During the past year 353 officers joined the Royal United Service Institution, 94 as life members, and 259 as annual members. In the same period 171 members were struck off from various causes, a net gain of 182 for the year.



## THE NAVY.

H. A. HERBERT, Secretary. WM. MCADOO, Asst. Sec'y.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

FEB. 29.—Ensign Philip Williams from the Bureau of Equipment, March 4th, to duty at the Indian Head Proving Grounds.

MARCH 2.—No orders.

MARCH 3.—Ensign W. H. Faust from duty at the Bethlehem Iron Works, March 14, and to the Coast Survey.

MARCH 4.—Chief Engr. G. W. Roche detached from the Detroit and ordered home.

Chief Engr. A. F. Dixon from the Machias to the Detroit.

P. A. Engr. A. V. Zane from the Monocacy to the Detroit.

Asst. Engr. R. E. Carney from the Olympia to the Monocacy.

P. A. Paymr. E. D. Ryan from the Albatross, on March 1, and granted three months' leave.

Asst. Paymr. B. P. DuBois detached from the Wash on March 20 and ordered to the Albatross on March 31.

MARCH 5.—Lieut. Comdr. S. M. Ackley to ordnance instruction at Washington Navy Yard.

Lieut. J. H. Hetherington to duty at the Branch Hydrographic Office, Port Townsend, Wash.

## Navy Confirmations, March.

MARCH 2.—Commo. Thomas O. Selfridge to be a Rear Admiral from Feb. 28, 1896, vice Rear Adm. Chas. Carpenter, retired.

Med. Inspr. Thomas N. Penrose to be a Medical Director from Feb. 28, 1896, vice Med. Dir. Philip S. Niles, retired.

Promotions in the Marine Corps.

MARCH 2.—1st Lieut. Thomas N. Wood, of the Marine Corps, to be a Captain from the 28th of January, 1896, vice Capt. Samuel Mercer, retired.

2d Lieut. Rufus H. Lane, of the Marine Corps, to be a Captain from the 28th of January, 1896, vice Capt. Samuel Mercer, retired.

G. O. 546, Navy Department, Feb. 12, 1896.

Attention is called to the inequality of punishment which not infrequently results from sentences by general courts martial, when an officer is tried and sentenced to a term of suspension from rank or duty, and to retain his number in his grade during such term.

Promotion in the Navy is, from natural causes and by reason of casualties, more rapid at some times than at others, and an officer sentenced to lose numbers during a specified period may suffer a very light punishment in consequence of the fact that but few vacancies occur during that period, while other officers, upon whom like sentence has been imposed, at a time when a larger number of vacancies occur, may lose many numbers, and this may be the case with officers found guilty of the same offense and sentenced to a like term of suspension. It may even happen that an officer sentenced to loss of numbers during a short period really suffers a more severe punishment than another convicted of a graver offense and whose sentence covers a longer period.

In order to prevent such accidental inequality in punishments the Department suggests that courts martial, in the case of an officer found guilty of an offense for which punishment is not deemed necessary, should, instead of suspending him from duty with loss of numbers during suspension, sentence him to be reduced a certain number of files, or to retain his number in his grade until he shall have lost a certain number of files therein. This method, if adopted, will have the further advantage of avoiding the evils arising from sentences of suspension from duty, under which an officer, while receiving more than his pay, performs no service and is cut off from the benefit of continued active participation in the duties of his profession. It is, of course, to be remembered that courts, while they may reduce an officer in his grade, have no power to place him in a lower grade. H. A. HERBERT, Secretary.

S. O. 44, Navy Department, Feb. 18, 1896.

1. All officers having in their possession revolvers, property of the government, which are not a part of the outfit of the vessels to which they are attached, are directed to return them in immediately at the nearest naval station.

2. It is forbidden for officers, upon being detached, to retain in their possession the revolvers issued them from the ordnance outfit of vessels. H. A. HERBERT, Secretary.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Secretary Herbert has rendered a decision supporting Naval Constructor Bowles, in his action in the matter of the location of the lug in connection with the installation of the 12-inch guns on board the monitor Puritan. Comdr. Charles Sperry objected to Mr. Bowles' action, claiming that he should have arranged the lug as directed by the Ordnance Department, and in this connection he was supported by Commo. Seward, the Commandant of the yard, and by Capt. Sampson, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau. Chief Naval Constructor Hetherington stood by Mr. Bowles' action and the matter was laid before the Secretary. The decision of that official is now given.

It is stated positively at the Navy Department that the torpedo boat Ericsson will have a trial over a measured mile course. The vessel will be taken to New York, where a few changes will be made. She will then be manned by a board of officers and firemen, and will run over a measured mile to be plotted in Long Island Sound. Eight thousand dollars of the contract price for the vessel have been retained by the Navy Department as forfeited in case the vessel should fail to come up to requirements during her speed trial. It is stated that the Government is anxious to get the Ericsson in possession, so as to place it in commission, and that for this reason it provisionally accepts the boat on the preliminary trial to take place to-morrow.

The Navy Department has ordered of the Bethlehem Iron Company, 100 shield plates for 6 pdr. rifles. This is the result of the competition which has been going on among the steel manufacturers of the country, samples of whose product have been tested at the Indian Head Proving Grounds. The plates which gave the best results were those of the Bethlehem Iron Company, which are covered with nickel steel, the percentage of nickel in the material being quite high. It is believed by the experts that this alloy is better ballistically than chrome or any of the other combinations which were presented for test.

Orders have been issued by the Navy Department directing that stores for the battleships Oregon and Massachusetts be assembled at Mare Island and League Island respectively. These orders are in anticipation of the early completion of the vessels and their entrance into commission. They have no connection whatever with the present Spanish trouble, having been issued

some weeks ago, but are in direct line with the intention of the Department to have everything in readiness so that vessels can go into commission at any time within the next few months. It is a matter of months to assemble stores for a large vessel like either the Oregon or Massachusetts and this fact caused the Department to issue orders to this effect so much in advance of the commissioning of the ships.

An aluminum boat, built by the Yarrow for France, is 62 feet long, has a displacement of only 14 tons and a speed of 20½ knots. Five other vessels of the same type are to be built in France.

According to the "Figaro" experiments are to be made on board the Amiral Duperre with a new explosive. She is to proceed to the Iles d'Hyères and to practice upon the abandoned batteries on the Ile du Levant. Gen. de la Rocque, Director of Artillery at the Ministry of Marine, will witness the trials.

The "Viestnik Voennavo Doochovenstva" is a new official Russian periodical devoted to the religious needs of the Navy, and is edited under the superintendence of the first chaplain of the fleet upon lines laid down by the Holy Synod. It will publish religious discourses and sermons, and will deal with theological questions and ecclesiastical history, and in particular with all that relates to religious services in the navy.

A draft of 108 boys have been prepared for the training ship Essex at the Newport (R. I.) station for the U. S. S. Essex, which is expected there shortly.

The British warship Penguin, while engaged in making deep-sea soundings between Tonga and New Zealand recently, is reported to have got bottom at 5,155 fathoms. The deepest sounding previously made was by the American warship Tuscarora off the northeast coast of Japan, when bottom was reached at 4,655 fathoms.

The Essex, which has been undergoing repairs at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, will be completed, it is expected, about March 9. The Alliance is looked for at the yard about the middle of this month. The monitor Terror will now, it is said, be ready for commission about the middle of April.

## VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.)

ASIATIC STATION.—Rear Adm. F. V. McNair. Address all mail Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Rear Adm. F. M. Bunce. Address as noted under vessels.

EUROPEAN STATION.—Rear Adm. T. O. Selfridge, Jr. Address, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PACIFIC STATION.—Rear Adm. L. A. Beardslee. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., except where otherwise noted.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Rear Adm. Charles S. Norton. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

ADAMS, 6 Guns, Comdr. E. W. Watson (p. a.) Left San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu, Feb. 19. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. F. Hanford (p. a.) Address all mail care of U. S. Consul, Panama. Left Acapulco March 3, to return to Corinto, Nicaragua, after coaling. Arrived March 5 at Corinto and landed marines to protect American interests during rebellion.

ALBATROSS (F. C. ves.), Lieut. Comdr. F. J. Drake (s. d.) At San Francisco, Cal. Address, care Navy Pay Office at that place.

ALLIANCE, 7 Guns, Comdr. H. N. Manney. (Training-ship.) On her winter cruise. At St. Croix. Is due at Key West March 23; leave April 23; arrive Hampton Roads May 2. Address mail Key West, Fla.

AMPHITRITE, 6 Guns, Capt. W. C. Wise (n. a. s.) At Key West, Fla. Address mail there.

BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. G. W. Pigman (p. a.) At Honolulu. Address mail care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Will be relieved by the Adams and return to Mare Island and then go to China.

BOSTON, 8 Guns, Capt. Frank Wildes (n. a. s.) Sailed from Yokohama March 4 for Nagasaki.

CASTINE, 8 Guns, Comdr. Thomas Perry (s. a. s.) At Montevideo. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

CHARLESTON, 8 Guns, Capt. George W. Coffin (s. a.) At Nagasaki, Japan.

CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson (n. a. s.) At Hampton Roads. Address Ft. Monroe, Va.

COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands (n. a. s.) At Hampton Roads, Va.

CONCORD, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. E. Craig (s. a.) At Yokohama, Japan. Ordered to return to U. S.

CONSTELLATION, Comdr. F. W. Dickins (Training-ship.) Newport, R. I.

CUSHING (Torpedo boat), Lieut. Roy C. Smith (s. d.) At Washington, D. C.

DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. John S. Newell (s. a.) Left Nagasaki, Japan, Feb. 19, for Shanghai, China.

DOLPHIN (Desp. boat), (s. d.), Comdr. W. T. Burwell. At Puerto Barrios Jan. 9. Address care Branch Hydrographic Office, New Orleans, La.

ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. Jos. G. Eaton. (Training-ship.) At Boston, Mass.

ESSEX, 6 Guns, Comdr. E. T. Strong (Training-ship.) At New York Navy Yard. Expects to sail March 9 for Newport, R. I., for apprentices. Address mail there.

FERN (Desp. boat), Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield (s. d.) At Portsmouth, N. H. Address mail to Portsmouth.

FRANKLIN, 30 Guns, Capt. Silas W. Terry (Receiving-ship.) At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE (Receiving-ship.) Comdr. C. E. Clark. At Mare Island.

INDIANA, 16 Guns, Capt. Robley D. Evans (n. a. s.) At Hampton Roads, Va. Will be docked at Port Royal March 12.

KATAHDIN, Ram, Comdr. R. P. Leary. At Navy Yard, New York.

LANCASTER, 12 Guns, Capt. W. B. Hoff (s. d.) At Montevideo, Uruguay, with stores for flagship Newark, Castine and Yantic. Will bring back men whose terms of service have expired. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

MACHIAS, 8 Guns, Comdr. Edw. S. Houston (s. a.) At Chemulpo, Korea.

MAINE, 10 Guns, Capt. A. S. Crowninshield (n. a. s.) At Hampton Roads, Va.

MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell (s. a.) Is cruising about Turkish coast, with headquarters at Smyrna. At Mersine March 3.

MARION, 8 Guns, Comdr. D. W. Mullan (p. a.) Arrived at Antofagasta, Chili, March 3 and has left for Caldera. Address mail care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. B. S. Richards. At Erie, Pa., where mail should be addressed.

MINNEAPOLIS, 11 Guns, Capt. G. H. Wadleigh (s. a.) Sailed from Mersine March 2 for Tranto, Turkey. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

MONADNOCK, 6 Guns (Monitor), Capt. G. W. Sumner. Mare Island, Cal.

MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. W. Reisinger (s. a.) At Tien-Tsin, China.

MONTEREY, 4 Guns, Capt. N. Ludlow (p. a.) Left Santa Barbara March 3 for San Francisco, Cal. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Davis (n. a. s.) At Hampton Roads, Va. Address there.

NEWARK, 18 Guns (Flagship), Capt. Yates Stirling (s. a. s.) At Montevideo.

NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. W. S. Schley (n. a. s.) (Flagship.) At Hampton Roads, Va.

OLYMPIA, 14 Guns, Capt. J. J. Read (s. a.) (Flagship.) At Shanghai, China, March 4.

PETREL, 4 Guns, Comdr. W. H. Emory (s. a.) At Nagasaki Feb. 26 en route to Mare Island. Address mail there.

PHILADELPHIA, 12 Guns, Capt. C. S. Cotton (p. a.) (Flagship.) At Alexandretta Feb. 27. Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

PINTA, 4 Howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. A. R. Couden (s. d.) At Sitka, Alaska, where mail should be addressed.

RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. Merrill Miller (n. a. s.) At Norfolk, Va., to be docked. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk.

RICHMOND (Receiving-ship), Comdr. C. M. Chester. At League Island, Pa.

ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Field. (Public Marine School.) At the foot of East 28th St., New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. E. M. Shepard (s. a.) (Flagship.) At Alexandretta Feb. 27.

SARATOGA, Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Hutchins (Penn. school-ship.) On her winter cruise in the West Indies. Will return to Philadelphia in April next. Address care U. S. Consul, Kingston, Jamaica. Following is her itinerary: Leave St. Kitts March 7; arrive St. Thomas March 10; leave March 17; arrive Kingston March 23; leave April 1; arrive off Cape of Delaware about April 18.

THETIS, 2 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. H. Knox (s. d.) Surveying in Magdalena Bay. Address mail to San Diego, Cal. Was at San Diego, Cal., Feb. 26.

VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Silas Casey (Receiving-ship.) At New York Navy Yard.

WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. A. Kautz (Receiving-ship.) At Boston, Mass.

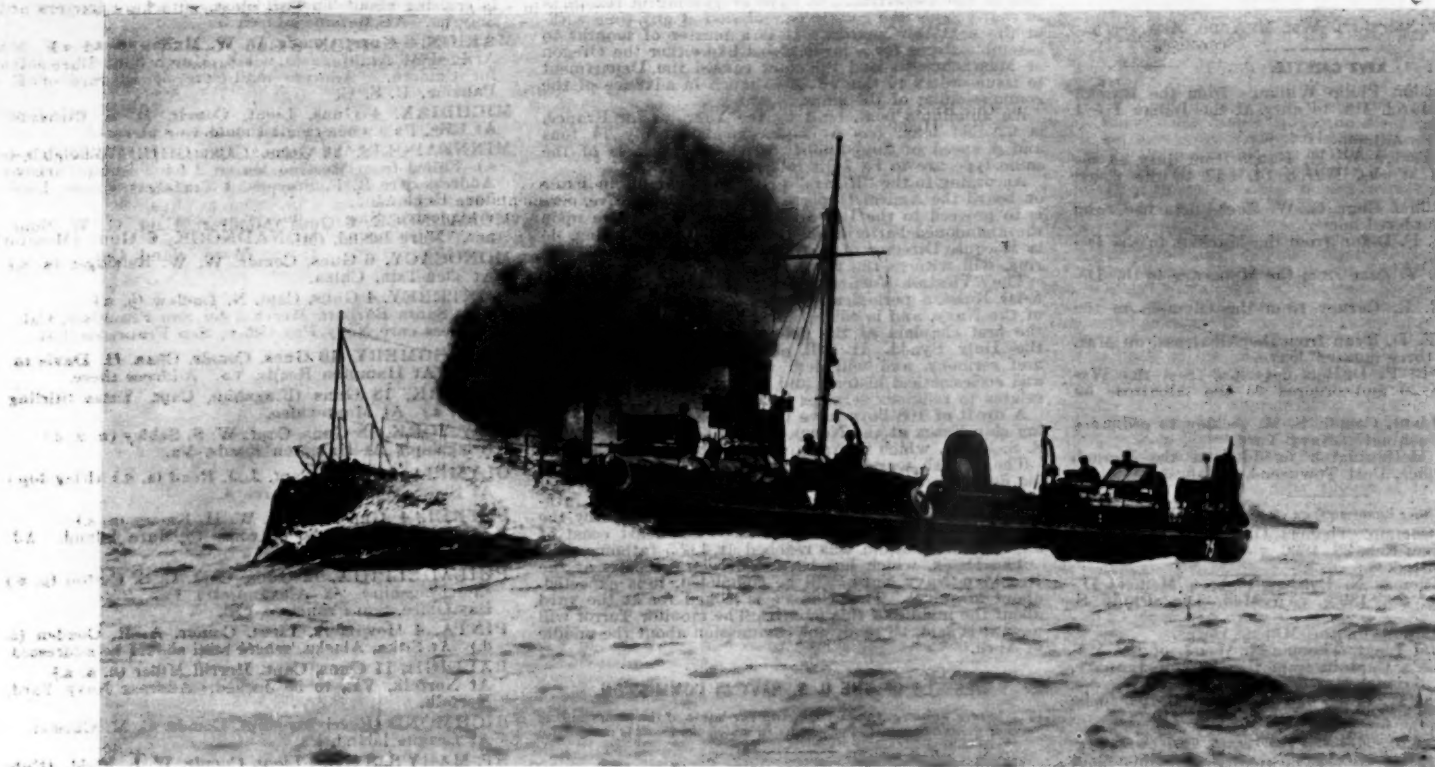
YANTIC, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. F. P. Gilmore (s. a. s.) At Montevideo, Uruguay.

YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Stockton (s. a.) At Pagoda anchorage, China, March 3.

The battleship Indiana will be docked at Port Royal March 12. The dock will be ready for her reception on the 7th. The Department has been informed that the repairs and alterations to this structure have been successfully completed and that it is now in condition for active service. It is understood that Secretary Herbert is contemplating making up a party to be composed of members of the Congressional Naval Committee and taking it on board the Indiana to Port Royal, there to witness the docking of the battleship. Capt. Evans, commanding the vessel, has been at the Department discussing the matter with the Secretary. No invitations have yet been issued.

Some of our Pacific coast citizens appear to be making themselves unnecessarily unhappy because Capt. Read, of the U. S. S. Olympia, did not see fit to accept the challenge to a race which was offered him on his recent voyage across the Pacific. It should be remembered that government vessels are not furnished with coal for the purpose of racing, and that the less that is known abroad as to the actual speed of our naval vessels the better. A correspondent of the San Francisco "Report," writing from Yokohama, Japan, Jan. 28, says: "The Empress of India is a magnificent ship and well manned. Her officers are of the British Naval Reserve. On this trip the first officer brought the ship out from British Columbia. She was two and a half days late in starting, owing to a delayed overland mail, but she was not late in arriving at Yokohama, for she made up one and a half days in twelve days between ports. She left Yokohama at 2 P. M. Jan. 21 in a head sea and heavy wind, and went right along at the rate of from 16 to 19 knots an hour until she reached Kobe. The Olympia was at Kobe. She had left Yokohama at 3 A. M. on Jan. 21. At 5 o'clock that night the Olympia started from Kobe to Nagasaki. The Empress left for the same port at 10 o'clock, five hours later. Next day at 11 o'clock the Empress overtook the Olympia, and every bloody Englishman (excuse the adjective, but it is the only word that comes to me just now) was on deck watching the American cruiser and studying the facial expressions of the American passengers. These American passengers were helpless, hopeless and sick. The beautiful white Empress glided abreast the Olympia, and just as she was broadside on, an English tourist took a shot at the Olympia with his kodak. The Captain of the Empress quickly said: 'Let me have that picture to send to the London "Graphic."' The Empress passed the Olympia at a 16-knot gait. The day was perfect, the sea like glass, and there seemed to be no reason why this, the finest chance for a record, should have been thrown away by a cruiser that was sent over to Japan for the purpose of advertising the genius and skill of American shipbuilders. The pilot of the Olympia, an American citizen of Danish extraction, told a friend of his that he was never so mortified in his life. He begged the Captain to order another boiler (only two were in use), and after a while the Captain sent word to the engineer, who replied that the force was too tired. The Olympia had run from 5 P. M. until 11 A. M. the succeeding day, having had a rest of hours at Kobe after a two days' run from Yokohama. The Empress of India had been going fourteen consecutive days, never falling below the 16-knot speed and averaging 16½."





British Torpedo Boat Under Full Speed, from the Marine Review, Cleveland, Ohio.

## SENATOR PROCTOR ON COAST DEFENSE.

From the excellent speech delivered in the Senate Feb. 26, by Senator Proctor, formerly Secretary of War, we take the following extracts:

The Army, the Navy, the press, the people, those in authority and those not, voice the sentiment that our coasts sadly need protection and that protection should be provided, but how? Shall it be done by land fortifications alone, by a Navy alone, or by a wise combination of the two methods? It is fully substantiated by reason and authority—First, That a proper system of land defenses will make our great cities safe from any naval attack.

Second. Such a system can be constructed for a sum many times less than the cost of a navy like the great navies of Europe, and for a sum that may reasonably be expended.

Third. Land fortifications are much more efficient for coast defense than a navy, and when once constructed are durable, cheaply maintained, and easily strengthened.

Fourth. The defense of our cities cannot be left to the Navy alone, however large.

Fifth. A navy that would equal the great navies of Europe is unnecessary and its cost makes such a navy impracticable.

Sixth. A navy quickly deteriorates and is expensive to maintain.

Seventh. The construction of land defenses should always precede the building of a navy.

These points I hope to substantiate principally by naval authority.

The Senator here quotes from the calculations of the Endicott Board to show that \$100,366,000 would provide for the complete defense of our twenty-eight principal ports, including the purchase and placing of 581 guns and 720 monitors. He says:

It therefore appears that the amount (\$110,371,710) spent on the new Navy would have entirely completed in the minutest detail the most perfect system of land defenses that the art of the engineer can devise, including the armament, with a remaining surplus of \$10,005,710. From the last report of the Secretary of War we find that in the same period we have expended only \$10,631,000 on coast defense. We have also spent millions in deepening the approaches to our harbors to make them accessible to a hostile fleet, and practically nothing for their defense. We have neglected the work which should have been done first and which would have been more than completed for the sum spent on the Navy, while the Navy, still far too small to protect itself, is left without the protection of a system of harbor defense which should have preceded its construction.

Next follows a comparison between the relative expense and efficiency of land and floating defenses. Mr. Proctor gives a statement of the vessels we shall have on the completion of those now under construction, and shows how inferior we shall be when they are all completed to other naval powers, especially to England. He continues:

Such is our Navy, but suppose that a like sum had been expended on land coast defenses, what would the country now have to show for the expenditure? There is no higher engineering authority on this subject than Gen. Abbot. He says that "the entire coast would be placed in a condition of security even if operated against by the largest naval means which could be brought against it." Adm. Walker said before the committee that if our harbors were properly fortified no squadron would attempt to take them. For the sum with which we have procured our Navy we could have rendered our seaports practically safe against the combined assaults of all the navies admittedly superior to our own and could have occupied the first place in the world as regards our fortified frontier and still have money enough left to provide a good share of the additional floating batteries and torpedo boats necessary. The plans of the board would have given us land defenses calculated to withstand all methods of attack, even after the improvements that may reasonably be expected during many years to come. The proposed works assumed an attack with high explosives and are planned to resist such an attack. The guns were heavier than any mounted on any ship abroad except a few coast-defense vessels

(notably the Italian), which no one even suggests can cross the Atlantic Ocean, yet even these were matched by those estimated for our defense. Since the date of the estimates for land defenses the guns on shipboard have exhibited a constant tendency to decrease in relative power. The proposed land defenses for the same sum would mount 1,576 guns of 8-inch caliber and upward as against the new Navy's 136 guns, and would have mounted 360 rapid-fire guns of 5-inch caliber as against the Navy's 187.

Boston alone would have more guns than our entire Navy, and New York and San Francisco each nearly twice as many. A battery costing \$5,265,858.03 to mount at sea, could be duplicated on land for \$1,553,428. In the opinion of Adm. Walker the guns on land would be three times as effective and, in the opinion of Gen. Miles, five times as effective as at sea. "According to Adm. Walker, for the same money we procure more than ten times the effective results on land fortifications than on vessels, and, according to Gen. Miles, more than sixteen times the effective results." The Senator also quotes from a report on the bombardment of Alexandria in 1882, by Comdr. Goodrich, in which the Commander draws the "broad inference that vessels are not yet and never will be able to fight on even terms with forts." The recent war between Japan and China bears testimony to the same effect. Gen. Miles is quoted as saying: "History has shown that there has been no case where a fleet of warships has been able to capture a strong fort unaided by troops ashore. The British tried this in the Crimean war, and the Japanese were unable to take Port Arthur without the help of their own soldiers on shore." Continuing, Senator Proctor said:

Appropriations now made for an efficient system of coast defenses are directly equivalent to an appropriation of many millions for the further strengthening of our Navy. For this present Navy of ours would be relieved by these land fortifications from the necessity of dissipating its energies in the vain endeavor to protect our harbors, and would then be able to concentrate its entire force in one or perhaps two powerful fleets. It is thus true that by furnishing these fortifications we also make available an offensive Navy made up of our whole naval force. The amount of money already expended for our Navy would have secured for us a splendid system of land defenses, which would have placed us in the first rank for defensive war, instead of which we have a Navy that nominally stands seventh, or possibly sixth, but on which an enormous sum must be expended before it can equal the weakest of its acknowledged superiors. In the building of this new Navy we have accomplished already all that it was originally designed to do when this work was begun. The question now pressing for an answer is, Shall the next step be in the direction of a further increase of the naval strength, or in the completion of the land coast defenses? If the latter, we may know to a cent the expenditures to which we commit ourselves and exactly what we will get for our money; if the former, we enter on an expenditure to which there is literally no end.

These facts now bring us face to face with an all-important consideration. In our expenditure of money heretofore we have had a tolerably definite idea as to what we were spending it for. We could not brook the idea that our coast might be plundered by a power like Spain or Chile. We may assume that we have now guarded against any possible humiliation of that sort. But what is the next step that we will take? It ought not to be a step in the dark.

From this time on any expenditure of money which we are prepared to make on naval increase will merely make us stronger than we need be with reference to powers that are weaker than ourselves, while leaving us still hopelessly inferior to the five great naval powers that are now so much stronger than ourselves. Whether we look backward or forward, further expenditure of money in this direction (except for the purpose of maintaining our present relative position) will be money sadly misappropriated unless it be expended with the deliberate purpose of pursuing this course to its logical end and of competing with and excelling the great powers of Europe in naval strength.

When that time comes, with land defenses we have something to show for our money, and if these defenses are complete all appropriations may cease for many years, except a trifling amount for care and preservation. If appropriations for naval constructions cease for a few years, the Navy will sink into insignificance; in other words, the policy of seeking naval supremacy commits our Government, simply for the purpose of keeping good its previous expenditures, to an outlay estimated as once every eight years of the entire amount necessary for the fortification of our seacoast in such a manner as to enable us to defy the navies of the world.

It will be observed that Senator Proctor makes no reference to the question as to how we are to defend the portions of our coast which cannot be covered by guns mounted in permanent fortifications, and how we are to protect ourselves from a descent upon some exposed point of our long frontier. The Navy will reply that we need ships for this work; the Army will answer that we should have an efficient and mobile military force with a system of transportation that would enable us to promptly concentrate at any exposed point. The truth is that we need all the several means of defense. The Navy belongs to the skirmish line, the seacoast defenses to the main fighting line, and the cavalry, light artillery, and infantry to the reserves. No soldier would expect to provide a proper order of battle without all these. Obviously our most immediate necessity is, as Senator Proctor shows, coast defense, and if we are to save anywhere it should not be here.

## WHIPPLE BARRACKS, ARIZ.

A battalion of the 11th Inf., consisting of Cos. B, C and G, with the band, attended the carnival given at Phoenix, Ariz. The battalion was absent from this post from Feb. 18-23, joining, under Capt. Galbreath's command, in the street parade of the carnival, and, camping in the city, formed a center of attraction for crowds of people. Full ceremonies were carried out and the outing was enjoyed by every officer and man in the command. In an editorial on the carnival the Phoenix (Ariz.) "Herald" says: "It is well to remember that fine body of men from Whipple Barracks, the officers and men of the 11th Inf. They added greatly to the attractions of the occasion and Uncle Sam, as well as the rest of us, may justly be proud of them. Scarce a man among the 600 troops present that did not prove himself a gentleman as well as a soldier, in the rank and file as well as among the officers. As they came down Washington street, company front, leading the parade, they impressed the people looking on with the dignity of the nation, the great trust they represented and protected—the peace and honor of a free and happy people. The United States Army is one of the finest body of soldiers in the world, every one a citizen as well as a soldier, and should the day ever come when their active services may be in demand every man will feel not only his responsibility as a soldier but his duty as a citizen, and what is there that makes a grander and nobler, a more irresistible Army than men who are fighting for their own personal interests and principles, those of their neighbor and those of the whole people? The carnival management did a good thing for the success of the carnival in bringing the troops in, and the troops honored the occasion by their presence. In this connection due credit should also be given to the 11th Inf. band by their splendid music so liberally furnished during the entire time. Phoenix feels grateful to the officers, men and band for their presence."

The British naval authorities, according to a statement made in Halifax, have contracted with Armour & Co., of Chicago, for two years' meat supply for the British North American squadron. The success of Armour & Co. in getting this contract, it is said, makes them the supply house for the entire British navy, so far as preserved meats are concerned. The firm was required to give a guarantee that the meats supplied would be good for use for three years, and it is understood the British Naval Department has commenced to lay in a stock of these goods sufficient to last the entire navy for that length of time.



FORT WINGATE.

After an existence of nearly sixty years without a regimental mess, the 2d Cav., has finally attained that desirable end. Feb. 22 we celebrated Washington's birthday, by giving our first regimental mess dinner. About half the officers of the regiment had joined the mess, and as many of them were absent, only eleven members were present at the first dinner, at which Maj. Kimball, of the Medical Department, was the only guest. The messroom was handsomely decorated. A fine assortment of silverware had been presented to the mess by Maj. Charles F. Roe, an ex-officer of the regiment. A beautiful shade for our banquet lamp was presented by one of the daughters of the regiment, while another sent from her distant home for a centerpiece a nice fruit cake, which was artistically ornamented with a goddess of Liberty, etc., by an expert confectioner belonging to the regiment. The ladies here did what they could to assist in starting the mess, such as hemming our table linen, etc.

The menu was nice, the various dishes were excellently prepared and well served, and we sat down at 7 o'clock and did ample justice to our caterer's gustatory efforts for about two hours, regaled at frequent intervals by the music of our orchestra, in an adjoining room. At half-past 9 we were ready for the toasts and speeches. Before commencing on this part, Maj. Kimball took a brilliant photo of the party.

Letters had been written to quite a number of the absent officers and ex-officers of the regiment, and the answers were read and heartily enjoyed. Among them were letters from Gens. T. J. Wood, W. Merritt, N. S. Sweetzer, T. F. Rodenbough, Maj. Wallace and Capt. Huggins and McClelland.

We drank to all the toasts, twelve in number, and to several volunteer toasts; sang all the army songs, including "We Won't Go Home Till Morning" (and we didn't), and finally, when all was said and done, we went home, and the sleep of the just, and put on our caps the next morning without the aid of a shoe horn. In the course of the remarks it appeared that there are four ex-Colonels living, Gens. Wood, Palmer, Hatch, and Sweetzer; one ex-Lieutenant Colonel, Palmer, Brackett, Green, and Gordon, and five ex-Majors, Graham, Wheaton, Sweetzer, Gordon, and McGregor. On the 23d of next day we intend to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the organization of the regiment, and hope then to hear from all of the old members.

The mess is under great obligations to Lieut. Bean for his untiring efforts to get it on a working basis, and for his successful management of the first dinner, including the duties of toastmaster and musical director. At about 10, Lieut. Bean called us to order and said: "Gentlemen of the mess, there should be no day more sacred to Americans than the one we have selected to open our regimental mess, and in accordance with a time-honored custom, I call upon Col. Hunt to propose the toast 'Washington,' in silence, standing." (The Toastmaster.) "Gentlemen: I consider it especially fortunate that we have with us an officer of our regiment who began his service with it a generation and more ago, an officer whose original commission was that of a Brevet Second Lieutenant in the then 2d Dragoons, and who in his own service and in his contact with the older officers of the regiment, forms a link between the past and the present, and bids fair to be a part of the chain for many years to come. I call on Col. Noyes to respond to the toast of 'The Regiment.'"

The Colonel made a few appropriate remarks, and read letters from Gens. Wood and Sweetzer.

The Toastmaster—"Gentlemen: I regret that we have a message from the ablest cavalry leader in our army today; but we have with us a brother officer who made his cavalry column commanded by Gen. Merritt, one of the best cavalry marches made in modern times. I call on Dr. Kimball to tell us about it, 'A March with Cavalry.'" (Which the Doctor did in a very interesting way.)

The Toastmaster—"Gentlemen: There are some subjects to which we can all do justice; there are others of which there will always remain much to be said—not as Sir Roger de Coverley said, 'Much to be said on both sides of the question,'—but all on one side. One of these is what we owe the fair sex. It may be truly said of woman, that, like the father of our country, she is first peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of her fellow countrymen. I call on Lieut. Smith to tell us a little of the old, old story, 'The Ladies.'"

Which he did, beginning with Eve and ending with modern woman, and paying a graceful tribute to the mothers, wives, daughters, and sweethearts. The toastmaster prefaced his next call by a quotation from the scriptures about the lost sheep, and applied it to Capt. Schofield, who had strayed from the fold "lo, these many years." The Colonel (local rank) was called upon to tell us what he knew about arduous duty on the banks of the Potomac, as follows: "Col. Schofield; Frontier Service on the Potomac," which he did in a very witty way, that brought roars of laughter.

The Toastmaster—"Gentlemen: The history of our regiment from Everglade to Canon was compiled by General Rodenbough some years ago; but as each year brings by additional pages must be written. Each year demands greater and greater industry in order that the experience of the past and the responsibilities of the present, may make us equal to the opportunities of the future. Probably the most delicate and difficult position to properly fill in a regiment, are those of the regimental staff, and I ask our Adj. Lieut. Brett to respond to the toast, 'The Regimental Staff.'"

This was done in a very eloquent manner, and heartily applauded.

The Toastmaster—"Gentlemen: When East last year made exhaustive inquiries with a view of purchasing a complete mess outfit of the best American ware. We wanted American linen, American china, American glass and American silver. I found that the best American glass was made in Ireland, the best American china in France. I have not yet found the best American glass, but we did find American silver, the best in the world. I am sure we will all agree with Capt. Sibley, and I ask you to raise the flag a little higher, and tell us about America for Americans."

The Captain's neat response did ample justice to the toast, and it did not need the aid of the champagne to inspire us with the spirit of the toast.

The Toastmaster—"Gentlemen: I know we all experience genuine pride and pleasure in professional advancement on the part of our brother officers; we have with

us an officer whose studies in professional subjects have attracted marked attention on both sides of the Atlantic. Anything from his pen is worth reading and we are glad to know that he talks as well as he writes. I call on Lieut. Sargent to respond to the toast, 'Our Profession.'"

Lieut. Sargent gave us a good speech, and told us that until the arrival of the millennium, so long as the natural law of the survival of the fittest continued, our profession would last, and warned us to remember the regimental motto, and be "always ready."

The Toastmaster—"Gentlemen: There is good authority for the statement that punning is a low order of wit; that it is a low order, we all know; that it is wit, many doubt. Article 12 of our mess constitution provides that a majority of the members present where the mess is located, shall have the right to make such by-laws as may be necessary. In accordance with this authority, the resident members have agreed to impose the cost of the wine on any member who deliberately perpetrates a pun. I think this warning no more than fair to the officer who fourteen years ago to-day was shivering in the shadow of the North Pole, but who more recently has basked in the smiles of the dear girls, and who always has a welcome from every man and woman that hears the story of his heroic fight for life, with all the odds frozen against him. I call on Lieut. Brainard to tell us about 'The 22d, North of the Circle.'"

Lieut. Brainard gave us an instructive and entertaining account of his Arctic trip, and contrasted his present comfortable post-prandial feelings with those resulting from a diet of straight blubber and fish oil, three times a day, in a temperature where even his appetite was liable to freeze.

The Toastmaster—"Gentlemen: Most of us have done some traveling in this country, on horse, by rail, by water, and at times biting poverty has put us afoot. I believe, however, that but one of us has encircled the globe. The flag always arouses our sentiment, and I have no doubt that the sight of it in foreign lands and on distant seas, quickens the heart and thrills the soul of every true American. I call on Lieut. Bryan to respond to 'The Colors.'"

Which he did in a very patriotic speech, which it did not need his foreign tour to inspire.

The Toastmaster—"Gentlemen: Of the Lieutenants present to-night, we can say with the poet, 'We are seven.' Six of us have spent our service in the 2d, and in no other regiment. One stray fish has floated into our pool, and come to stay for many years, we hope. Although not as long in the regiment as some of us, I know that Lieut. Trout is second to none in regimental pride and feeling, and after so many straight shots will find room for a few stray ones. I call on Lieut. Trout to respond to the toast, 'Stray Shots.'"

Lieut. Trout gave us a scattering charge of shots which filled the air with our laughter and applause, and proposed that the motto for the new army should be that of the new woman: "Forward, but not fast."

The Toastmaster—"Gentlemen: It has just occurred to me that if each member of the mess would secure one additional member, we would have every officer of the regiment in the mess, and one to spare. This mess was organized (on paper) in the spring of 1894, and has now a fairly complete garrison equipment. In getting the mess together, I have received letters from a few officers which I will now read. \* \* \* Although we owe much to our friends both in and out of the regiment, I wish to propose a toast to 'The Daughters of the Regiment.' With the genuine love for the regiment that stirs all our best feelings, they have each in turn given us of their time and skill in writing our songs, in sweetening our cake, hemming our linen, adorning and lighting our table, and in every way showing that they are worthy daughters of their noble mothers. Gentlemen, 'The Daughters of the Regiment, and the Success of the Mess.'"

SECOND DRAGOON.

Our garrison has been in a continuous whirl of pleasurable excitement for the last few days. The weather clerk was in good humor and steady, fair weather added very much to the pleasure of the occasion. At 9 o'clock A. M., Feb. 21, the first delegation of Odd Fellows from Albuquerque arrived at the post escorted by a guard of honor. From then until the next day new arrivals came until the number of visiting brothers swelled to high on to fifty members, representing six States of the Union. It was no mean task to care for all, but through the kindness of our Colonel, who showered excuses with a liberal hand on all members of the Order, the task of housing the visitors was accomplished. In some instances the good-will had to be taken for the want of comfort, but as everybody was determined to please, all were satisfied.

We are proud to have a lodge of the I. O. O. F. instituted here. It will bear the name of Defender Lodge, No. 20, I. O. O. F., and has been instituted by the Honorable Deputy Grand Master, Mr. N. E. Stevens, of the district of New Mexico, who will be assisted by a full degree staff from adjoining lodges of the order. There are over 75 applicants for the initiatory degree and over 31 of those are ready to take advantage of dispensation and stand the full kick of the goat for the limit of the subordinate lodge. The installation took place on the 20th and 21st inst. and was wound up with a grand banquet and dance given in honor of the occasion and of the visiting brothers. The committee of arrangements, consisting of Mr. C. W. Allison, Mr. J. Grobe, Mr. G. J. Lane, Mr. J. J. Joriman and Mr. E. S. Olmsted, insured everything to be par excellence. Not less than 100 couples participated.

The institution of the new lodge, installation of officers and balloting for membership took up the first day; the next day the passed applicants were initiated, and to part of them the higher degrees conferred. At 8.30 P. M. the ball in the honor of the occasion commenced, ushered in with a grand march led by Grandmaster Stevens and other visiting and present members of the order in full regalia. Before the commencement of the ball, a beautiful gold watch, suitably engraved, was presented to Grandmaster N. E. Stevens by Brother Ellison, on behalf of local "Defender Lodge" No. 20, I. O. O. F. At midnight the revellers were marched to the banquet hall. It was too small to hold the crowd; that was the only thing that marred the complete success of the occasion. The repast was sumptuous, and very much to the credit of the arranging parties. Brother Tilton was appointed Toast Master, and the following toasts were proposed and responded to: "The Odd Fellows," Brother N. E. Stevens; "The Visitors," Brother Rowce; "The Second Cavalry," Capt. Benham, M. D.; "The Ladies," Brother G. M. Pon; "Defender Lodge No. 20," Brother Ellison; "Humanity," Rev. Brother Simpkins; "Thanks for Reception," Brother Slicer.

The arrangements for the banquet were in the hands of Mr. Leeman, Mrs. Kimball having the supervision of the culinary department, assisted by other ladies of the garrison. We have now here, first our R. A. & N. U. Post, the Washakie Tribe, No. 4, I. O. R. M., an Epworth League, and now, best of all, our Odd Fellow lodge that is to be; socially, therefore, we are well fixed. Bright weather and plenty of horse exercise keep us from getting lazy during the day, and lodge meetings, concerts, lectures, etc., drive away the ennui of an evening.

After having gratified the inner man, the guests proceeded back to the dance hall, where the crowd remained merrymaking until the stroke of four in the morning, when, every one satisfied, went looking for a place to rest from the fatigues of pleasure. It was a great success, and one cannot but agree with Grandmaster Brother Stevens, when he said in his response to the toast: "It is a good thing for this post that they have an Odd Fellow Lodge, for being founded on the Bible, those joining it cannot help but become better Christians, better men, and better soldiers;" and as he said further: "Especially for cavalry this lodge is of the greatest importance, for should the Government, through some unforeseen cause, become so poor that they couldn't buy horses for their cavalymen, why, if they are Odd Fellows, I guarantee they can ride the most vicious goats in existence."

The regimental mess of the 2d Cav. will compare favorably with the mess of any other regiment, and is an organization of which the regimental officers may well be proud.

WEST POINT.

The cadet hop on Saturday evening was well attended, despite the decided inclemency of the weather. The guests were received by Mrs. Cronin. An afternoon german will take place on Saturday of the present week. The evening the indoor athletic games will be held. The services at the Cadet Chapel on Sunday morning were conducted by the Bishop of New York, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Humphreys. After the sermon, the rite of Confirmation was administered by the Bishop to three cadets presented as candidates by the Rev. Dr. Humphreys. The Holy Communion was then celebrated. Col. and Mrs. L. L. Langdon, whose son, Cadet Langdon, was one of the candidates, were present at the services, which were unusually impressive.

Dr. and Mrs. Mason expect to sail for Europe on the 27th of the month.

Mrs. Postlethwaite, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Carolyn, left for New York last week, where they will remain for several months as guests at the Brevort House.

Miss Sumner, who has been visiting Mrs. Gordon, left on Monday for Harrisburg, Pa., where she will visit friends for a short time before starting for Fort Grant, at which station Col. Sumner is in command.

Mrs. W. F. Randolph, wife of Maj. Randolph, 3d Art., who has been a guest at the hotel, has been the recipient of many attentions during her stay at the post. Mrs. Bass, and Mrs. Edgerton, Mrs. Tillman, and Mrs. Allen have been among the ladies who have entertained in honor of Mrs. Randolph. Miss Randolph has been a guest of Mrs. Gordon.

On Tuesday, March 3, 80 candidates reported for examination before the Board of Officers, convened for that purpose in Room 101, Academic Building. The physical examination of candidates will be made by Drs. Toomey and Mason, Lieuts. Dyer, Newcomb and Richardson.

The annual presentation of books to the members of the graduating class by the Ladies' Union Mission School Association, under the auspices of the American Tract Society, took place on Thursday, Feb. 27.

NEWPORT, R. I.

The Naval Reserve Torpedo Company gave one of the most brilliant military balls Newport has ever seen at the State Armory on the evening of Feb. 17. Preceding the ball the Gun Squad, under command of Ensign Wilks, gave a drill remarkable for promptness and accuracy in the manual. The Naval Training Station orchestra furnished delightful music for the dance.

Washington's birthday was duly honored by a parade of the Newport Artillery, Co. B, 2d R. I. Militia; the Naval Reserve Company and the Boys' Brigade (two companies). The line was under the command of Col. H. A. Barker, of the Newport Artillery.

The Newport Artillery Company gave, the evening of the 21st, a very enjoyable social, there being eighty couples upon the floor in the grand march.

Mail Orderly Flaherty, 2d Art., U. S. A., recently enjoyed an involuntary bath in attempting to jump from the launch to the float. He missed his footing and fell between the float and boat. After being pulled out of the water he was taken to the police station and cared for. With the arrival of dry clothing he was allowed to go without paying \$5.00, as is the general charge for those who enjoy the comforts of the station.

The Ocean House will be opened this season by the nephew of Warren F. Leland. Mr. Leland, Jr., is very popular, both in the Army and Navy.

Hon. Melvill Bull, M. C., has attempted, in behalf of Newport, to secure a dry dock here.

After Lent it is the intention of the gunners stationed at Newport to give a grand ball to their many friends. Gunner Chas. Morgan has been chosen secretary and treasurer. It may be added here that Gunner Morgan has presented to the Lawrence Club a handsome memorial in the way of a finely finished and highly polished piece of wood of the flagship Lawrence. This club occupies the old homestead of Commo. Perry.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

The officers were invited in a body to attend mass, given in Christ's Cathedral in St. Louis, by the Sons of the Revolution on Sunday after Washington's birthday. On the latter day in the evening at the Southern Hotel, a banquet and services of speeches took place. Decorations of the hall were beautiful and the reception of the national colors entering the hall, headed by the 3d Cav. trumpeters, all guests rising, was impressive. During the evening the trumpeters played marches, for which they were encored. These marches are being asked for now by other regiments. The new drill field cleared by prison labor is ready, and is next to the proposed line of electric cars, which will reach here by May, and bring numbers of visitors, who, in the adjacent shady groves, can witness drills. Capt. Chase and Hunter are senior members of boards to recommend suitable problems in minor tactics, for application here, and in adjacent country. A paddock, cleared among shade trees, is being made for the horses. The purchase of a rifle range at Arcadia, 70 miles from here, is looked for. The country there is high and salubrious, and will make a pleasant change for troops from the necessarily monotonous surroundings of barrack life.



## THE STATE TROOPS.

## 9th N. Y.—COL. SEWARD.

The 1st Bn. of the 9th N. Y., Cos. C, D, E, G, and H, under command of Maj. Solomon E. Japha, was reviewed on Thursday, Feb. 27, 1896, at its armory, by Col. Seward and staff, Brig. Gen. B. F. Whitlock, who was to have been the reviewing officer, being unavoidably absent. The line was formed for battalion parade in a very creditable manner by Adj. Truman, who presented five commands of twenty files to Maj. Japha. The men, of course, wore the State service uniform, and presented a fine appearance. The battalion parade, with the exception of the manual, which was somewhat ragged, was a very creditable performance, the men during the sound off remaining perfectly steady. After parade was dismissed the men were subjected to what appeared to be an unnecessary strain by the C. O. keeping the officers around him too long. After the officers returned to their respective companies, ranks were opened for review, which was a credit to all concerned, after which the following officers and men who composed the list of experts were called to the front and center and presented with the decorations, viz.: Sergt. W. Beaumont, Co. D; Pvt. J. H. McGinn, Co. K; Pvt. E. P. Costard, Co. D; Capt. C. A. Coam, Staff; Lieut. G. G. Barnard, Co. G; Lieut. W. J. Leonard, Co. G; Pvt. O. J. Spahn, Co. D. Forty-two officers and men received the sharp-shooter's decoration. Of the field, staff and non-commissioned staff who paraded with the 1st Bn., the following received sharpshooters' and marksmen's badges for 1895: Col. Seward, Lieut. Col. Rand, Maj. Japha and Lorian, Adjts. Wieners, Truman and Hardy, Q. M. Dana, B. Pratt, Commissary Herbert C. Taylor, Asst. Surg. Chas. N. Thompson and Wm. E. Woodend, I. R. P. Kasson C. Gibson and Chaplain Newland Maynard, Sergt. Maj. Van Vleeck, Willcocks and Butler Q. M. Sergt. Higgins, Ord. Sergt. Monteverde, Commissary Sergt. Patton, Color Bearer Murphy and Butler. After this ceremony the companies were dismissed, and, under command of the 1st Sergeant, marched in review before the officers with most excellent alignments, which ended the military part of the programme. The band gave a most excellent concert, after which the time was spent in dancing. The various companies in the battalion qualified the following number of marksmen: Co. C, 49; Co. D, 40; Co. E, 37; Co. G, 60; Co. H, 40.

## 12th N. Y.—COLONEL H. DOWD.

One of the best battalion drills and reviews seen this season was that given by Cos. G and H, of the 12th Regt., in honor of Lieut. Col. McCoskry Butt at the armory on the evening of March 4, and visiting officers present who have not witnessed evolutions in the 12th for some time were fairly astonished at the elegant showing made. The companies on the occasion mentioned were promptly formed by Adj. Morris into a battalion of four commands of twelve files. Capt. Content, of Co. G, acted as Major. Capt. Dyer commanded the first company, Lieut. Banks the second, Lieut. Post the third and Lieut. Harriman the fourth. W. A. Downs was Sergeant Major. Line was formed in perfect shape and the battalion reaching the entire length of the armory presented simply an elegant appearance. Capt. Content opened the maneuvers with a short battalion drill, at once putting his command on the march in column of fours. In this, the result of the thorough instruction of the men of the 12th was at once manifest, the distances between ranks and companies, the intervals between men and the dress of the fours being simply perfect. Then followed in rapid succession fronts into line, line of Cos. in column of fours, advances in line, close column movements, etc., splendidly executed. Following this the companies were dismissed and line again formed for review in the most handsome style. The reviewing officers, Col. Butt, was accompanied by a staff of five, consisting of Lieut. D. S. Appleton, Q. M.; Capt. S. Schi-fellin, I. R. P.; Surg. W. E. Lambert, Asst. Surg. Ward and Lieut. Romaine. Col. Butt and his staff wearing new riding boots, breeches and white gauntlets, and wearing chin straps down, presented a handsome appearance. The reviewing officer, it was noticed, did not uncover as he passed the colors, but saluted with the hand. The propriety of this was questioned, but a reference to Par. 449 of the State Regulations authorizes officers wearing helmets with helmet cords attached to salute with the hand. The passage in quick time was excellent, in the double time, however, the step was not so good, quite a number of men being out of step. With this exception the ceremony and also the parade which followed were an exhibition of the most satisfactory character, and from beginning to end the display was one of which the 12th can well be proud. The excellence of manual drill the evening and the attentiveness and cleanly condition of men deserve special mention.

## 23d N. Y.—COL. A. C. SMITH.

The magnificent armory of the 23d N. Y. was filled to overflowing on Friday evening, Feb. 28, the occasion being the review by Maj. Gen. E. A. McAlpin, Adj. Gen., N. Y., the presentation of expert sharpshooter and State marksmen badges and various other medals and trophies won during the year 1895. Promptly at 8:15 the assembly was sounded, followed shortly by 1st Sergeants' call and Adjutant's call for battalion formations. The battalions were formed in an excellent manner and turned over to Maj. Case and Everdell in splendid shape, each battalion parading five commands of twenty-four files. The men looked unusually fine; they wore the gray full dress uniform and white helmets. The two battalions then formed close column on its first company. Regimental line was formed by the first battalion executing on left into line and the second battalion on right into line, the left of the first battalion and the right of the second being the points of rest. It is a very showy movement, and was excellently executed. Ranks were opened and arms presented to Gen. McAlpin, who received the review. The Adjutant General was accompanied by the following members of the Governor's staff: Brig. Gens. James M. Varnum, Benjamin F. Whitlock, Wm. C. Wallace and E. C. Hayes, Colo. Ashley W. Cole, H. L. Satterlee, Norman S. Dike, Wm. Carey Sanger, C. F. James, and Geo. W. Turner, and Capt. J. B. Burbank, 3d Art., U. S. A. The reviewing party marched three abreast and made a handsome appearance. The men in the ranks, it is needless to say, stood perfectly steady during the review in line. Ranks were next closed and column of companies formed. The 1st Battalion was faced about and both battalions closed en masse to get in position to pass in review; the 1st Battalion was faced to the front, and the column put in motion. The companies marched past with faultless alignments. The distances, except the rear company of the 1st Battalion, which had almost battalion distance from the preceding company, were in the main well kept, the salutes of the officers were timely and gracefully rendered, even the staff saluted more gracefully than usual, but still there is room for improvement. After passing in review the companies

were marched to their respective parades to reform for parade. The same formations were observed as for the review, except that each company paraded its own strength. The parade was not, so far as the manual of arms is concerned, up to the usual standard of the 23d. After the Adjutants had reported the following medals were presented, Gen. McAlpin making the presentation speech, in which he congratulated the officers and men, and also the citizens of Kings County, upon having an organization that deserves as much credit and praise as the 23d. The first prize in the N. Y. State match, and the 2d Brig. prize were won by the regimental team, composed as follows: Capt. of the Team, I. R. P. G. W. Coulston, Lieut. Col. Ezra De Forrest, Capt. W. A. Stokes, Co. H; Capt. F. A. Wells, Co. B; Lieut. F. C. Dennington, Co. H; Lieut. H. DeWitt, Hamilton G. Ord. Sergt. C. E. Bryant, N. C. S.; Lieut. R. Hogg, Asst. I. P. R. Sergt. E. V. Haward, Co. I; Sergt. G. T. Mason, Co. K; R. Finley, Co. G; George Ball, Co. F; Privts. Geo. Bryant, Co. F; A. G. Findley, Co. G; B. F. Morhous, Co. K. The 23d Regt. grand gold medal for the highest qualification score at Creedmoor was won by Capt. Geo. W. Coulston, I. R. P., with a score of 9 hits out of a possible 10. The Oliver Aggregate Medal for the highest aggregate score at Creedmoor in the State and 2d Brig. match was won by Sergt. Robert Findlay, Co. G, with a score of 179 out of a possible 200 points. The State prize for the highest figure of merit of any company in the 2d Brigade was won by Co. I, Capt. Geo. H. Hamlin. A team from Co. I, also won the Adjutant General's prize, which unfortunately was not finished by the sculptor in time. The record made by the 23d for the year 1895 is one of which they may justly feel proud, 13 experts, 66 sharpshooters, and 716 marksmen having qualified, making a total of 795, a gain of 26 over the year 1895. Lieut. Col. DeForrest and Ord. Sergt. Chas. E. Bryant have qualified for 21 consecutive years. After the presentation of the medals was over parade was dismissed, and an excellent concert, rendered by the band, one of the numbers being a quickstep, entitled "Adj. Gen. McAlpin," dedicated to Gen. McAlpin and by Bandmaster A. D. Fohs. Gen. McAlpin and staff and the other invited guests were enjoyably entertained by the officers at the Union League Club. Among the military guests present were Brig. Gen. McLeer, Lieut. Col. John B. Frothingham, A. A. G., 2d Brig.; Gen. Wingate, Col. Bacon, Col. Ladd, Capt. Clayton, Troop C; Capt. Raskin, 3d Bat.; Capt. Dan. Nesbitt, and ex-Maj. Fred Holmes, 23d Regt. and Maj. Geo. G. Cochran, 13th Regt.

## 47th N. Y.—COL. J. G. EDDY.

The 1st Bn., Cos. B, F, G and I, under command of Maj. Eddy, held their first drill in the school of the battalion on Monday evening, March 2. The battalion was equalized into four commands of sixteen files. The formation was made in very good shape by 1st Lieut. Hennings, who is Acting Adjutant of the 1st Bn. The early part of the drill was devoted to the manual and was time well spent, for the results were very apparent. The movements in the school of the battalion were far below the usual standard of the regiment. Even though it was the first battalion drill, a better showing was looked for in view of the excellent company drills that have been witnessed in the 47th this season. There seemed to be too much confusion. The men seemed to pay too much attention to the commands of the battalion commander and not enough to their respective company commanders, and right here it may be said there is no one to blame for it but the company commanders themselves, for they should take more pains to instill in the minds of the men that the company executes precisely the same movements and by the same commands when it is part of the battalion as when alone, and, no matter what command is given by the battalion commander, the Captain gives the final as well as the preparatory command to the company. In marching in column of fours the distances were not very well kept. On right into line and on left into line was very good. Column of fours break from the right and march to the left was very creditable, as was also the same movement from the left. The obliques at first were very poor, but upon repetition were much better. The march in line was not as good as it might have been, but each time it was repeated it improved. In executing fours right and left about while marching in line the men in one or two instances again got mixed up, but that was the fault of the Major in allowing the line to march too close to the armory wall before giving the command, and also in giving the command "March!" too soon after the preparatory command.

The annual inspection and muster of the 47th Regt. made by Gen. McLevee and his assistants in the armory on Feb. 8, was but another evidence of the general improvement which has characterized the inspections of nearly all the commands that have fallen under the eye of Inspector General thus far this season. While the aggregate membership has fallen off a trifle, the general showing demonstrated an improvement, and the percentage of present 98.58, is said to be the best in the history of the regiment. The record this year is 536 present and 8 absent, against 559 present and 36 absent in 1895. Cos. B, F and I had every man present. The figures in detail for this year and last, are as follows:

	1896.			1895.		
	Pres.	Abst.	Agg.	Pres.	Abst.	Agg.
F. and S. ....	14	1	15	14	0	14
N. C. S. ....	14	0	14	10	0	10
Co. A. ....	59	1	60	69	0	69
Co. B. ....	60	0	60	58	2	60
Co. D. ....	61	1	62	63	11	74
Co. E. ....	68	2	70	68	3	71
Co. F. ....	80	0	80	83	5	88
Co. G. ....	52	1	53	58	1	59
Co. I. ....	68	0	68	74	5	79
Co. K. ....	60	2	62	62	9	71
Totals ....	536	8	544	559	36	595

## SQUADRON "A" N. Y.—MAJ. C. F. ROE.

The annual mounted games of Squadron A, of N. Y. will be held in the armory on Wednesday evening, March 11, and this year will be even more interesting than formerly. The troopers have the best of facilities in their armory for displaying their skill in horsemanship, while the audience have unusual opportunity for witnessing the exhibition, there being an uninterrupted view of the riding ring from all sides, with ample seat room. The events are, first, saddling and bridling; second, potato race; third, riding double in which one man will first be mounted, the other to mount in the rear of the first, at a walk, trot and gallop; after which the men will change places and repeat; fourth, manikin race, starting from the north end of the armory the troopers will take a manikin from the ground at the south end and return to the starting point with the manikin; fifth, head cutting with hurdle, in which the skill of the troopers will be tested in handling the saber in actual combat; sixth, wrestling on horseback, three minute bouts; seventh, low reach at a gallop, in which the troopers will

pick up a handkerchief in the middle of the ring; eighth, tent-pegging, with sabers; ninth, novelty race, in which the troopers will light a cigarette, take a cabbage and open an umbrella, while dismounted; they will then remount and return to the starting point with the above articles; tenth, double pursuit, in which one man pursued by two will endeavor to take a ribbon from his right arm; eleventh, mêlée by two teams of twelve men each. The reserved seat tickets are \$1.50 each and are now on sale. Sergt. L. B. Gawtry is chairman of the reception committee.

## 2d BATTERY N. Y. CAPT. DAVID WILSON.

First Lieut. and Asst. Surg. Bridgeman, of the 2d Bat., celebrated his advent into the organization a few nights since, with a dinner to the officers and a few friends at the "Marie Antoinette." There were present Capt. David Wilson, Lieuts. George E. Pasco, William L. Flanagan, Lansford F. Sherry, and Arthur M. Jacobs, Capt. John W. Dillenback and Lieut. R. H. Patterson, U. S. A.; Lieut. J. A. H. Nickels, U. S. N.; Capt. Charles A. Stadler, Old Guard, and ex-Lieuts. Charles F. Engelman and E. H. Koehler, 1st Bat., N. G. N. Y. The dinner was enjoyable and was followed by a visit to the Olympia. Dr. Bridgeman is a prominent physician of the upper district, a hale-fellow, well-met, a generous host, and an acquisition to the already well officered battery. The non-commissioned officers recently appointed, Messrs. Tompkins, Davis, Bothner, and Stewart, were complimented by Maj. Roe upon their very creditable examination for the position of Corporals. The battery will send a platoon under Lieut. W. L. Flanagan to give an exhibition Gatling-gun drill at Yonkers in connection with other military exercises given by the 4th Separate Company, March 20. Recruiting is brisk and the drills well attended. The inspection and muster of the battery will be held at Van Cortlandt Park on Monday, May 25. A three-day camp will be held from Saturday, May 23. Drills and probably a review will be held on Sunday, May 24.

## GEORGIA.

The National Guard of Savannah, Ga., observed Washington's Birthday in various ways, each organization doing some good work which would tend to foster the interests of its members in military affairs. The six companies of the 1st Regt. Inf. marched through the business portion of the city in "heavy marching order" and presented a handsome appearance with their canteens, haversacks, knapsacks, with overcoats rolled, campaign hats and leggings; the regiment was commanded by Maj. Edw. Karow, in the absence of Lieut. Col. Peter Reilly, who was unable to take part in the parade on account of sickness. After marching through the streets, they returned to their quarters, where the equipments for service were left, and the regiment assembled in the parade ground in dress uniforms, where the beautiful ceremony of evening parade was given in excellent form. The companies were then reviewed by the commanding officer and all the staff and line officers, the companies being commanded by the 1st Sergeants. The "march past" was splendidly executed, the Sergeants showed up well and the confidence with which they handled their men showed careful instruction and hard study.

The 1st Separate Bn. (Savannah Volunteer Guard) and the Georgia Hussars, Troop A, 1st Regt. Cav., spent the greater part of the day at Avondale rifle range, and some excellent scores were made, particularly by Capt. J. C. Postell, Insp. Rifle Practice 1st Cav.; Lieut. F. Cheatham Wilson, and Pvt. C. S. Richmond, all members of last year's "Sea Girt team," the winners of the Interstate Military Match, who brought home the beautiful trophy, "Soldier of Marathon." The Chatham Artillery (unattached battery) spent the day at their club house on Tybee Island, in rifle practice, and in other ways passed a delightful day, all heartily enjoying the outing.

The election for Colonel of the 1st Regt., which will take place in March, is exciting great interest. No one knows which of the two Majors, who will probably be the only candidates, is the stronger; it will probably be a very close election.

There is another attempt being made to organize a division of Naval militia in Savannah; the Advisory Board has already recommended their admittance, and the company has been organized, with Mr. H. I. Seeman as Lieutenant; C. E. Broughton, Lieutenant, Junior Grade; J. E. Myrick and H. Willink, Ensigns. It is to be hoped that they will receive more encouragement from the State than the organization did, which disbanded a year ago. Mr. Seeman is an energetic worker and says he is assured of success.

## MICHIGAN.

On Feb. 18 the one-act military operetta, "Adora," E. bretto by M. J. Lawrence and music by Thomas H. Chivers, was presented for the first time, under the auspices of the Detroit Light Infantry at their armory. All the male members of the cast were selected from the above organization, several of the Detroit Grays assisting in the chorus. The attendance was large, and all present were delighted with the successful issue, which not only reflected credit upon those taking part, but netted a snug little sum to the enterprising management. Co. B, 1st Inf. of Adrian, have elected the following officers to fill vacancies caused by the resignation of Capt. J. C. Buck: Captain, James Holloway; 1st Lieutenant, Edwin A. Wells; 2d Lieutenant, Mina Bond. Co. F, 3d Inf. (Port Huron), having settled all dissensions and met with the demands of the State Military Board, are now again in the State service, with the personnel of the company slightly changed. Co. A, 3d Inf. (— Flint), are very much offended at their Colonel, owing to his criticism of a recent inspection held by him. The company felt very self-satisfied with their efforts and proud of their inspection, but Col. Barton dispelled the illusion, and in doing so gave the company such a shock that they talk of resigning in a body. However, upon reflection, Capt. Buckingham has decided to ask Insp. Gen. Walsh to pass criticism, in compliance with State law and in accordance with time honored custom the several companies of the Michigan National Guard paraded at their stations on Washington's Birthday.

G. O. No. 2, A. G. O., under date Feb. 20, announce that the annual encampment will be held at Island Lake commencing Aug. 19, and continue for five days. If further states that members mustered into service after May 15, 1896, will not be eligible for camp duty.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

The Commander-in-Chief has officially announced that the National Guard of the State will encamp as a division from July 18 to 25. The location has not yet been decided upon. The date and location of the camp for the Naval Militia will also be decided upon later. Col. Bowman, of the 1st Regt., referring to the rifle practice record of his command, says: "It demonstrates that the



officers and men have performed their duty most faithfully and efficiently. For the fourth consecutive year, every member on the active roll at the close of the rifle practice season has qualified as a marksman or a sharpshooter. The record shows that 662 officers and men participated during the season of 1895, of whom 105 are sharpshooters and 577 are marksmen, being an increase of eight sharpshooters. It also shows that every man practiced most faithfully and never relaxed his energies at the firing point. Sergt. Maj. H. J. Mehard is entitled to honorable mention for having distinguished himself six consecutive years by qualifying with a clean score. The Colonel commanding also makes special mention of the meritorious and distinguished records achieved by Capt. William Brod, Capt. Walter E. Torr, Lieut. Charles F. Hess, Lieut. Frank H. Pierce, 1st Sergt. William S. Walker, Sergt. Charles E. Slough, and Pvt. Charles Woehr, Jr., they having won veteran badges for having qualified ten consecutive years as marksmen and sharpshooters. The officers and men thus distinguished have not only honored themselves, but the regiment and the service, and are entitled to the highest consideration for long and faithful attention to duty."

## OHIO.

Washington's birthday was celebrated by the officers of the 14th Regt., with a banquet to Col. Coit, at the Park Hotel, in honor of his recent vindication. The following officers were present: Col. A. B. Coit, ex-Col. Geo. D. Freeman, Chaplain W. E. Moore, Lieut. Col. Darrow, Surg. L. T. Guerin, Maj. W. W. Homes, Asst. Surg. H. M. Taylor, Lieut. C. W. Wiles, Capt. E. M. Helwage, Capt. Geo. B. Doavin, Lieut. W. B. McCloud, Lieut. McLee Wilson, Capt. E. A. Everett, Lieut. T. P. Williams, Lieut. S. T. Keyes, Lieut. E. T. Miller, Lieut. W. B. Hoyer, Lieut. W. S. White, Capt. F. C. Radcliff, Lieut. Geo. Florence, Lieut. A. W. Reynolds, Capt. J. J. Walsh, Lieut. Graham, Lieut. Snider, Capt. E. B. Hodges, Lieut. F. L. Oyler, Capt. L. H. Palmer, Lieut. F. T. Wiley, Lieut. C. R. Biddle, Capt. Chas. Baker, all of the 14th Regt.; Capt. F. T. Stewart, of Bat. H, and Surg. H. M. W. Moore, of the 1st Regt., L. A., and Attorney F. B. Folsom. At 8:30 the hosts and their guests sat down to the elegant repast. After the inner man was satisfied, the after-dinner speakers were given a chance to display their wit and oratory. Lieut. Col. Darrow acted as toastmaster of the occasion. Maj. Homes responded to the toast "The Ohio N. G." and related some of his earlier experiences in the service of the State. Capt. Helwage next spoke of the way the Guard had fared at the hands of the legal fraternity. Surg. L. T. Guerin related many humorous incidents in regard to "regimental doctors." In response to the toast of "Our Officers," Col. Geo. D. Freeman, the first Colonel of the 14th, spoke of a number of incidents in connection with the different occasions the 14th has been called into active service. In speaking of the subject of "Snaps" Surg. Moore, of the 1st Regt., L. A., compared the easy times the company commanders had in comparison with those in charge of the hospital corps. Lieut. C. W. Wiles had for the subject of his remarks "Our Vindication," and expressed himself in most eloquent and forcible language. "Col. Coit has vindicated himself," said the speaker, "but the State of Ohio will not

vindicate herself until she has reimbursed him for the time and money spent in upholding the honor and dignity of her laws and in protecting the property and lives of her citizens." In concluding the programme of speaking, Lieut. Col. Darrow, in his usual graceful manner on such occasions, introduced the gallant Commander of the 14th. Col. Coit was visibly affected by the appreciation shown by his officers and said it was impossible for him to express the gratitude that he felt for the officers and men of his regiment. In the course of his remarks he paid a high tribute to the press, which, he said, had stood by him so faithfully during his recent trial. He closed his remarks as follows: "I take this opportunity to thank the press of Ohio for the stand taken by them in the trial just closed, in which I was the figurehead only and of minor importance, the issue not being whether or not I should be sent to the penitentiary, but of great importance to every citizen of the State."

## NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

The annual spring parade (field day) of the 3d Regt., Conn. N. G., will occur May 6, on occasion of the 250th anniversary of New London. The entire regiment will be in the city and the largest part of the day will be devoted to escort duty and street parade. Gen. Geo. Haven, commanding Brig. Conn. N. G., has been selected for Chief Marshal for the big anniversary parade on May 6. The members of his staff will act as aides. Musician Charles Beebe, Co. D., while at work at the Standard Oil Company's large tank in New London, was struck by a falling pipe and suffered a severe fracture of his leg, which will probably make him unfit for further military duty. Annual concert and ball of Co. A, 3d Regt. on the evening of Easter Monday, April 6.

The 69th N. Y. will soon receive a supply of new overcoats. With the approval of the Commander-in-Chief riding boots and breeches have been added to the uniforms of the field and staff. The election for a Lieutenant Colonel and two Majors will be held on Tuesday evening, March 10. Mr. Irving K. Taylor, late of the 4th Regt., has been appointed Inspector of Rifle Practice, and will undoubtedly prove a valuable acquisition to the regiment.

In the N. G. of Tennessee the resignation of Col. James A. Arbutnot, commanding the 4th Regt. Inf., was accepted Feb. 10. In parting with Col. Arbutnot, the Brigade Commander expresses his appreciation of the uniform courtesy and attention to duty always manifested by that officer, and says: "Col. Arbutnot's connection with the N. G. of Missouri dates from its organization, and in every position he has been called upon to fill, his work has been characterized by a conscientious appreciation of the responsibilities resting upon him. A cultured gentleman, an exemplary citizen, a thorough soldier, both by nature and training, the loss of his beneficent influence upon the Guard will be keenly felt."

The State camp of New York will, it is expected, be opened on Saturday, June 20, and continue until Saturday, Aug. 22. The 3d Gatling Battery will be detailed to fire the salutes, and will not, it is understood, take part in the artillery practice march with the other organizations in the event of an appropriation for the march being granted.

The 7th N. Y., Col. Appleton, will parade for review by Brig. Gen. Whitlock and for the presentation of marksmen badges won during 1895, Monday evening, March 9, in the armory. The detail for Guard is: Officer of the day, Capt. Rand; officers of the Guard, Lieuts. Mazet and Bement. Battalion drills will be held as follows: Cos. B and I, March 19; A and H, March 20; D and G, March 23; E and F, March 24; C and K, March 25.

The second battalion of the 9th N. Y., under Maj. Lorigan, will parade for review by Gen. Whitlock and the presentation of marksmen badges on Thursday evening, March 12.

The 12th N. Y., Col. Dowd, will hold a review and reception in the armory on Thursday evening, March 12.

The old guard of the 12th N. Y. have communicated with the active regiment, requesting their co-operation in preparing for the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the regiment, which occurs next year, and it is hoped that arrangements may be made for a joint parade with the 13th and 14th Regts. of Brooklyn, which were also organized in 1847. The veterans of the regiment intend to exert their personal influence to increase the membership of the active regiment to its full complement prior to the semi-centennial and golden anniversary. The veterans also desire that a special effort shall be made to bring into their ranks all veterans of the regiment who have been honorably discharged at any time. There is practically no expense attached, the dues being only \$1 per year. The veterans also propose to adopt a suitable uniform, which shall be procured by the time determined upon to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary. A committee consisting of Maj. Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Col. Chas. E. Sprague and Capt. Wm. H. Schwalbe has been appointed to make arrangements for the annual reunion dinner of the veterans, which is to be held on Tuesday evening, April 21, at one of the most prominent hotels in the city, and, as heretofore, the annual dinner of the veterans of the 12th, attended by so many distinguished officers, will be one of the most celebrated events of this character held during the year. Those desiring to join the Veteran Association or to participate in the annual dinner can address Capt. W. H. Schwalbe, 362 Tompkins avenue, Brooklyn, or Col. Chas. E. Sprague, Union Dime Savings Bank, Thirty-second street and Sixth avenue, New York.

Col. Seward, of the 9th Regt., announces that the prizes offered by the Veteran Association to the company recruiting the largest number of men between the annual inspection of 1894 and that of 1895 has been won by Co. A, Capt. S. S. O'Connor. The Seward trophy for 1895 has been won by Co. K, Capt. Morris; officers' prizes for greatest percentage of marksmen, by Co. A, Capt. O'Connor; Whitthaus trophy for State figure of merit, field and staff prizes for greatest percentage of sharpshooters and Winchester Arms Company's prize for greatest percentage of experts, have all been won by Co. A.

The total number of marksmen for 1895, including sharpshooters and experts, is 440 against 529 for the year of 1894, and the regiment stands second in the list of organizations in the State in its qualifications of sharpshooters.

Col. Seward says: "While the number of marksmen qualifying for the season of 1895 as compared with 1894

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does not show as large an increase as the year 1894 over that of 1893, yet in view of the fact that there is a greater number the commanding officer feels justified in congratulating the command on the result, since the conditions relating to armory practice have been precisely the same as in former years.

The 9th have no facilities for armory practice whatsoever, and the splendid results accomplished in rifle practice are all the more to their credit.

## COMING EVENTS.

March 9.—Camp fire of Co. A, 71st N. Y.  
 March 9.—Review of 7th N. Y.  
 March 10.—Election of field officers 69th N. Y.  
 March 12.—Review of 12th N. Y. at armory.  
 March 12.—Review of 2d Battn., 9th N. Y., at armory.  
 March 17.—Parade of 69th N. Y. for divine service.  
 March 18.—Open athletic games of the 4th N. J. in armory, Jersey City.  
 March 20.—Review and reception, 4th Sep. Co., of Yonkers, N. Y., with Gatling gun drill by platoon of 2d Battery.  
 March 25.—Review of 71st N. Y.  
 March 27.—Inspection of 2d Signal Corps, N. Y.  
 March 30.—Afternoon and evening concert by Sousa's Band at 2d Regt. Armory, Paterson, N. J., under auspices of Co. B, 2d Regt.  
 April 13.—Joint games 14th N. Y. and Bay Ridge A. C.  
 April 16.—Annual inspection of 7th N. Y.  
 April 17.—Inspection of 1st Naval Battn., N. Y.  
 April 18.—Annual reception and ball of the Non-Coms and drivers, 1st Bat., N. Y., in armory.  
 April 21.—Annual dinner veterans of 71st N. Y.  
 April 21.—Annual dinner 12th N. Y. Veterans.  
 April 30.—Reception of Co. A, 14th N. Y., in armory.  
 May 13.—Inspection of 8th N. Y.  
 May 14.—Inspection of 1st Battery.  
 May 23.—Inspection of Squadron A, N. Y., at Van Cortlandt Park.  
 May 25.—Inspection of 2d Battery N. Y., at Van Cortlandt Park.

## FULL FIELD KIT AND UNIFORM.

A recent order by a regimental commander in the matter of full field kit and uniform seems of such general application that we reproduce it as follows:

"Each soldier will wear the campaign hat, blouse, trousers, leggings and campaign shoes prescribed for field service. He will carry his rifle and bayonet and wear the prescribed belt with 10 cartridges in the loops. He will wear the blanket bag, which will contain one undershirt, one pair of drawers, two pairs of socks, one blanket, one towel, one piece of soap and one pair of campaign shoes. When not worn as a protection against the weather the overcoat will be rolled in a half shelter tent and strapped on top of the bag. If the coat is worn the half shelter tent will be strapped on top of the bag. The haversack will be worn under the belt on the right side and contain the rations ordered, one meat can, one knife, one fork and one spoon. The cup will be suspended from the loop at the bottom of the blanket bag. The canteen will be worn on the right side under the belt. Each man will carry one jointed tent pole for shelter tent and enough tent pins for one-half of a shelter tent. Shelter tent poles will be carried rolled in the

overcoat or shelter tent. No other articles than those mentioned will be carried unless specially authorized for tailors, shoemakers and barbers. When field uniform is ordered officers in command of troops will satisfy themselves by an inspection that the bags are properly packed and that they contain all the articles required. The manner of packing the blanket bag will conform rigidly to the photograph furnished company commanders."

## TESTS OF AMMUNITION—30 AND .45 CALIBER.

The following results obtained in the daily firings for tests of ammunition for the .30-caliber magazine rifle and the .45-caliber Springfield rifle at the Frankford Arsenal will be of interest to the Army: Two targets of 10 shots each made with a .30-caliber magazine rifle that has been fired 13,338 rounds, gave at 500 yards, radii of circle of shots .4 and .44 of a foot respectively, with a charge of 34.8 grains of Peyton powder and a 220-grain bullet. The velocity of the bullet from this rifle, although slightly below that from a new rifle, is more uniform, as shown by the following: The measured velocity from it now being 1,952 f. s. maximum and 1,925 f. s. minimum, with a mean variation of 5.9 feet in ten shots; at the same time a new rifle gave 1,986 f. s. maximum and 1,938 f. s. minimum, with a mean variation of 13.5 f. s. in ten shots. The firing shows the comparative accuracy at 500 yards of the caliber .45 and the caliber .30 rifles, derived from 1,000 consecutive targets of ten shots each, or 10,000 rounds for each rifle. The rifles in these firings were held in a fixed rest, which eliminates inaccuracies, due to personal errors in aiming. In this whole series of firings there were four dropped shots from the magazine rifle, due to a cause.

With 1,000 targets caliber .45 showed the following results:

Mean radius, 0'.7771; maximum, 1'.15; minimum, 0'.48; extreme variation, 0'.67; mean vertical deviation, 0'.5604; maximum, 1'.010; minimum, 0'.280; extreme variation, 0'.730.

The results with 1,000 targets caliber .30 were: Mean radius, 0'.6161; maximum, 1'.020; minimum, 0'.360; extreme variation, 0'.660; mean vertical deviation, 0'.4520; maximum, 0'.795; minimum, 0'.210; extreme variation, 0'.585. The mean velocity with caliber .45 with 3,318 shots, 553 sets of six shots each, was 1,276.46 f. s. The mean velocity of caliber .30 with 5,470 shots, 547 sets of ten shots each, was 1,977.04 f. s. This shows the comparative uniformity of velocities. With caliber .30 the maximum velocity was 1,299 f. s.; minimum, 1,259.5 f. s.; extreme variation, 39.5 f. s. With caliber .45 the maximum velocity was 2,008 f. s.; minimum, 1,951.7 f. s.; extreme variation, 56.3 f. s. The extreme variation in velocity of the .30-caliber magazine rifle, firing smokeless powder, is seen to be slightly less, taken as a percentage of the initial velocity of the bullet, than that of the .45 caliber Springfield rifle, firing black powder.

We have received a copy of the fine volume containing the lectures of the Butterfield Course. The opening lecture by Gen. Michie, Dean of the Faculty at West Point, gives a most interesting and valuable history of the United States Military Academy and its purpose, training and results. There is also the lecture of Col. Clous

on Military and Martial Law. These two lectures alone to say nothing of the many other valuable lectures in the book, make it a requisite for every military library and a requisite for every student and reader. Excellent portraits of all the lecturers are in the book.

## THIRD ARTILLERY AS CYCLISTS.

Some sixty enlisted men of Capt. O'Hara and Pratt Batteries of the 3d of St. Augustine, Fla., hired bicycles Feb. 23, and, under command of one of the members formed in columns of fours, with battery guidons on the flanks, and paraded the bay front in regular order. At times the present company fronts, and after a most creditable parade through the principal streets in front of the Ponce de Leon and Alcazar, their novel and soldierly bearing brought forth the applause of visitors from nearly every city on this Continent. It is only recently, it is understood, that in reply to "How many men in the command can ride the bicycle?" from Gen. Miles, he received the answer, "Fifteen." Now every man in the command can ride the bicycle. This will surely be most gratifying to the General commanding the S. A., for he is enthusiastic on the subject of mounting the soldiers on wheels. Daily squads are seen wheeling to and fro and upon the hard-beaten beaches, where interrupted wheeling is done between St. Augustine and Pabco, about 18 miles. The battalion yesterday indulged in a twenty-mile sprint. The people here are pleased that the soldiers have taken to cycling, as it is healthy and lessens the liability of spending time and money in saloons. The 3d, like all the previous commands stationed here, secured from the 1st the respect of the citizens and are in a fair way to maintain it. Col. Bainbridge and Capt. O'Hara and Pratt and their officers are justly proud of their men, the people concurring. Capt. C. Haines, C. E., is here with Col. Benyard, of the Corps. Capt. Frederick Hinman, C. E., and wife are sojourning at the Granada here. Lieut. Meyler, C. E., has a cycle and finds the exercise conducive to his health. Capt. Thos. M. Woodruff, 5th, is in Tallahassee on special duty on Gov. Mitchell's staff for the time being, in connection with the reorganization of the State Militia, to conform with the bill he drew up two years ago at the suggestion of the Governor. Mrs. Woodruff is with the Captain.

There has been no diminution of the rumors in circulation at the War Department regarding the transfer of regiments. Gen. Miles would like very much to move a number of commands, particularly those which have been stationed at one post for a long time. The low state of the transportation fund, together with the heavy expenditures of the government, may cause him, however, to confine his recommendation to a few regiments. In fact, it is not certain that he will decide to suggest the transfer of any commands. He said during this week that he had decided absolutely nothing as to the regiments which would be involved in his recommendation, and, in fact, he was not certain that he intended to make any movements. It is generally believed, however, that there will be some changes. What they will be the future will tell.

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Jeffersonville, Ind., Feb. 27, 1896. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M. (central standard time), March 27, 1896, for furnishing at Quartermaster's Depot here various articles of Quartermaster's Supplies, such as wagons, dump and hand carts, harness, horse and mule collars, horse blankets and brushes, miscellaneous wagon parts, etc. Government reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof, and to increase or diminish the quantity to be delivered 20 per centum. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Quartermaster's Supplies" and addressed Depot Quartermaster, Jeffersonville, Ind. A. G. ROBINSON, Deputy Quartermaster General.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW YORK NAVY YARD, February 27, 1896.—Sealed proposals endorsed "Proposals for supplies for the New York Navy Yard, to be opened March 17, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, March 17, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New York Navy Yard, a quantity of brushes, brooms, leather, lumber, paints, brown zinc, varnish, tools, waste, fire hose, piles, cement, and broken stone. The articles must conform to the Navy standard, and pass the usual Navy inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The Department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government.—EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.



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## MARRIED.

HALL-LEOVY.—At New Orleans, La., at the residence of the bride's parents, Feb. 17, 1896, Lieut. Alfred Lovell Hall to Eliza Adair Leovy.

JOHNSON-SEAMAN.—At Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Feb. 12, 1896, 1st Lieut. Evan M. Johnson, Jr., Q. M. 18th U. S. Inf., to Miss Bessie Seaman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George E. C. Seaman.

ZAHRM-COLLINS.—At Washington, D. C., Feb. 22, 1896, Asst. Naval Constr. Frank B. Zahm, U. S. N., to Miss Josephine Collins.

## DIED.

FYFFE.—At Pierce, Neb., Feb. 25, 1896, Rear Adm. Joseph Fyffe, U. S. N.

GILE.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 26, 1896, Lieut. Col. Geo. W. Gile, U. S. A., retired.

GRACE.—At Dorchester, Mass., Feb. 24, 1896, Boat-swin Henry P. Grace, U. S. N., retired.

LORD.—At San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 21, 1896, Maj. James Henry Lord, U. S. A., retired.

MERRILL.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 27, 1896, Bvt. Brig. Gen. Lewis Merrill, Lieut. Col. U. S. A., retired.

MERRY.—Feb. 15, 1896, Mr. Chas. G. Merry, son of the late John F. Merry, U. S. N., and brother of Comdr. John F. Merry, U. S. N.

MORGAN.—At Washington, D. C., Feb. 27, 1896,

Mr. Thomas P. Morgan, father of the wife of Maj. Richard Cloyd Parker, U. S. A.

MILLER.—At St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 27, 1896, Gen. Madison Miller, a distinguished officer of volunteers during the war of 1861-65.

PERKINS.—At Rome, Ga., Feb. 15, 1896, Maj. John N. Perkins, father of Lieut. Comdr. M. Perkins, U. S. M. C.

REYNOLDS.—At Baltimore, Md., March 3, 1894, Lieut. Col. Charles Ambrose Reynolds, U. S. A., retired.

RADFORD.—At Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 18, 1896, Mrs. Mary E. Radford, mother of Lieut. C. S. Radford, U. S. M. C.

SMITH.—At Washington, D. C., Feb. 26, 1896, Judge William R. Smith, of Alabama, father of Lieut. L. C. Lucas, U. S. M. C.

As a specific against dyspepsia, as a tonic and for mixing in drinks, nothing superior to BOKER'S BITTERS.

EFFECTS OF THE NEW BULLETS.  
(From the London "Daily News.")

Dr. Delorme, Surgeon-in-Chief of the French Army, has been lecturing before the Paris Academy of Medicine on the new steel-coated rifle bullets and their effects as projected from the modern magazine rifle. The most remarkable fact in connection with them appears to be this, that they cause very little pain to those who are struck by them. At Fournies, during the riots there, one man was wounded so badly that he afterward suffered from paralysis; yet he did not even suspect he was shot until he saw the blood stains upon his clothes. Another man, who was shot through the leg, described his sensations thus: "I felt a slight shiver come over me." Another, who was shot through the arm, could only remember that his elbow twitched, and that invol-

untarily he closed his fist. Dr. Delorme finds that when the bullets meet with an obstacle at a short distance, say from 100 to 150 yards, they are very apt to explode, and the pieces of metal are capable of doing serious mischief.

Mr. Lester R. Kent, a gentleman of large experience in the fine merchant tailoring and clothing trade, has recently associated himself with the Warnock Company, 304 Fifth avenue, near Thirty-first street, New York. The Warnock Company have been before the readers of the "Journal" for very many years, and are highly esteemed by all of those who have had dealings with them. Two deaths have occurred in the members of this company, viz., that of Messrs. Warnock and Kindler, within the two past years, leaving Mr. Walter I. Joyce the only survivor of the old concern. Now that Mr. Joyce has the assistance of Mr. Kent, things will go on with their accustomed smoothness.

Steel is to be substituted for brass in the hilt of British swords and in scabbards and spurs. It is suggested that the brass spurs had their origin in the gold spurs which were the distinctive emblem of knighthood.

Capt. Bourkhovsky, a staff officer of the Russian Army, who was present at the French maneuvers of 1894, states that in barrack accommodations and in hygienic measures the French Army is ahead of all others.

Oehm & Co., Army and Navy outfitters, Baltimore, Md., publish a special list, in pamphlet form, very neatly arranged, and printed, containing illustrations and entitled West Point Graduates' Uniforms and Equipments.

The Royal Arthur, which was announced as the relief of the Imperieuse at Esquimaux, is not likely to be ready for commissioning before April.

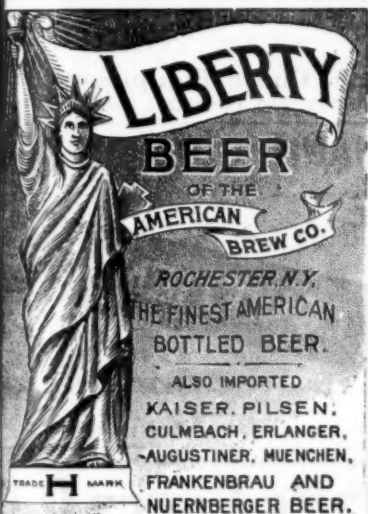
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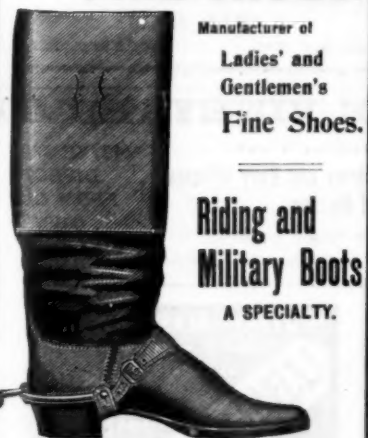


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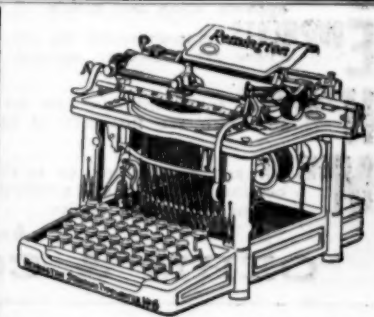
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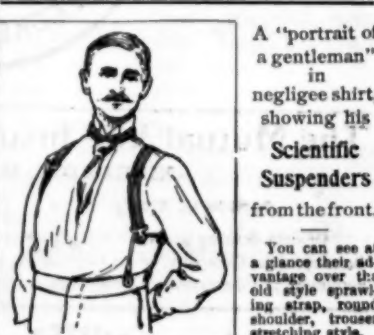
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